The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII, NO 41
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 39

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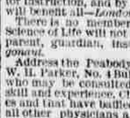
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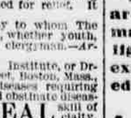
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Royal of Liverpool	11,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,0[illegible]
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
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London & Lancashire, of England	1,109,970
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SELECT STORY.

DISCOVERED IN TIME.

Some three miles back from our Eastern coast, just within sight and scent of the salt water, lies a Suffolk village, Wynford by name, of whose scattered population four-fifths find their living and centre their material interests upon that broad area they call "the land."

A sleepy parish? An unemotional congregation of clodhoppers, then? By no means, indeed! Wynford has decided opinions, brisk little quarrels, many social grades of its own, and has, moreover, its full quantum of human joys and sorrows; perhaps, hidden among its sober generations, some tragedies, and to a certainty now and then a bit of romance.

On Wynford Green, near the flint-towered, thatch-eaved St. Nicholas's, cluster all the dwellings of the rural upper ten, from the smart white villa of a late shopkeeper's buxom widow close by the rectory to the red brick residence of a vice-admiral's relict—Mrs. Orde—from whose casements one can look across the narrowing road into some twenty acres of park, where stands the chief house of the parish, "The Beeches."

Here lived the lady of the manor. Not a stately, exacting dame, ruling jealousy over a tribe of bobbing, hat-touching rustics, but a young and beautiful woman, who inherited through her mother a position none ever needed to grudge her sweet and noble nature.

"Miss Temple, my daughter that is to be, seems part of Wynford's very self, Mr. Murray," explained Mrs. Orde to the newly come rector, on his first call, one autumn day. He was an Oxford Fellow, who, in the sudden impatience at the barrenness of book-life, had deserted it for the opposite extreme—a moderate living in the depths of the country. "The people think so much of her and she of them that I fear it will be a lamentable day when my son comes to take her from us."

"Your—son?" repeated Mr. Murray, politely—almost more than politely attentive.

"Yes, from India. He returns soon, to rob your parish of its mistress. You had not heard this? Oh, well, I think our clergyman ought to understand what goes on among us. It makes him more at ease, does it not?" And, with the friendly view of furthering pleasant footing, Mrs. Orde chatted complacently into accounts of the neighboring family, and told how a Mr. Temple, well connected but of no fortune, had married the heiress of Wynford manor, who, sadly enough, had died, when this one child, Agatha, was born.

"But there are two Miss Temples?" interpolated Mr. Murray, puzzled by remembrances of two attractive faces near his pulpit, of which one had earnestly marked (or so he fancied) every syllable of his first nervous sermon, while the other had wandered from pointed attention, through smothered yawns, into a comfortable little nap. "Surely I see two ladies often together, both young; I thought them sisters."

"So they are—at least, half-sisters," explained Mrs. Orde; "for Mr. Temple foolishly married again—a french lady, little Agatha's governess; and Miss Leonie is her child—younger than Miss Temple by five years. Poor thing! Her father died long ago, leaving not the least provision for her; for, of course, he had only the life interest in The Beeches. So his widow and little girl were simply dependent on the elder daughter. But the trustees were liberal, Miss Temple most unselfish and generous, and they all lived admirably together till Mrs. Temple's death."

"Which was—"

"Four years ago, six months before our dear Agatha came of age. It was just when my son got his assistant judgeship, Mr. Murray—an excellent appointment—and, on the strength of his promotion, wrote home as he did. It has been a long engagement, has it not? But Geoffrey would never live on his wife's income, without means or position of his own, so he determined to keep abroad till he earned a pension; but I am thankful to say, the last three years of his exile are not to be lonely. Now you understand what brings him home, Mr. Murray."

Mr. Murray understood Mrs. Orde's modestly triumphant confidence only too well. By some process of reasoning he had no mind to trace to its source, he felt the revelation had spread a shadow over his own life; and as he went back alone, past the golden-brown Beeches, to his solitary fireside, was half inclined to wish he had never ventured from the scholarly seclusion of Corpus into the perils of a country pastorate.

And how was Mr. Geoffry Orde's return awaited by the tenants of the manor-house? Seemed the days long or short to Agatha Temple till he came?

Why, scarcely could she tell. The playfellow of her almost babyhood—the lad who used to bring his schoolboy laurels for her praise—the youth who had gone for her while she was in her first girlhood—had wooed her as yet with only written words; and though she trusted every syllable, and idealized her absent love perchance more than most maidens—for, save Leonie, no other was near and dear to her—yet, to leave for him the home she clung to more each year, to cast her lot in with his, was a point over which sadness and gladness often fought, and victory lay as yet on neither side.

"I know what I shall do," asserted Leonie, very positively, one night in midwinter, when, being telegraphed as arrived at Southampton, Mr. Orde might any hour appear at Wynford. "When that man comes I shall hate him!"

"O, Leonie! why?" laughed her sister, stroking the pretty, wilfully posed head, shorn of its sunny tresses in a freak of fashion, and left shining, curly, provokingly coaxable. "Remember, when Geoffry left it was you, not I, who cried unceasingly. And who, pray, wrote to him and begged him to come back, for fear tigers should eat him? Who—"

"H-u-s-h! Scandalmonger!" cried Leonie, her cheeks aflame. "Then I was small and foolish; now I am old and wise, and I wish he had kept across the sea forever. He'll take you away, and what shall I do?"

"Keep house till we come back. Three years will soon go by, Lono darling. There will be so much for you and Aunt Helen to do" (Aunt Helen was a distant relative—companion, now and chaperone to the two girls) "that time will fly. Mind you are not to miss me, nor let any one else miss me, either."

Leonie gave a disconsolate shrug. "Aunt Helen will rule me with a rod of iron. She means to be good, but she's like Mr. Orde, and knows I'm poor, and—and—she'll make me mend my gloves and be industrious."

Agatha's dark eyes rested lovingly on her sister's young face, so like her own, save that the lines were always gay, while hers were often grave.

"Be industrious, little woman," she said, with a half-motherly tenderness. "We richer folks have no right to be lazy, but—wait a moment," as Leonie crumpled her forehead into negative wrinkles over 'we richer folks'—but no one, Lono, will trouble you about being poor. You know how often I have been letter-writing lately? Well, it was for you. And to-day it is settled. You are independent enough now, with all that my careful guardians have been saving for your fortune. I wanted to tell you before Geoffry came home. Now you know and we will say no more about it."

"But I must!" cried Leonie, clasping her sister impetuously. "Oh, Agatha, how good you are to me! How can I thank you? Why, every single thing I have I owe to you!"

"There is no owing between our father's children," answered Agatha, yielding herself to a shower of grateful caresses, "so there's nothing to pay back and I want no thanks; only, please keep this secret till I am gone."

"Till you are gone?" echoed Leonie ruefully. "O, Agatha, to have you kinder than ever, just before you go, is dreadful! I hope you may be happy, but I shall be miserable! When that horrible man comes, I'll try not to be wicked, but—I shall de-test him!"

CHAPTER II.

When Mr. Orde really did return, then, Miss Leonie accorded him a jealously cool reception, vastly amusing to those accustomed to her natural warm-hearted frankness, but, fully occupied in attention to his *fiancee*, the gentleman appeared perfectly callous to this ungracious treatment. So perceiving to her amazement that she was receding into the unusual position of a nonenity, the younger Miss Temple was piqued into becoming her own self, letting fall her droll mask of ceremony, and slipping again into the old bright ways that made her what Agatha called "the sunshine of The Beeches." Hating her sister's future husband was unprofitable work; now in a fit of repentant amiability, she resolved to please him.

By the time this happy transformation was effected, Mr. Orde had been back a month, and had discovered the value of the prize he had come home to fetch.

Five years had changed the girl-friend he had left into a beautiful woman, whom he was bound to love, not by promise only, but by keen appreciation of her worth, grown now and ripened even as she herself. And for weeks his task seemed very easy, while to Agatha, increasing knowledge of her betrothed increased her happiness. Of a surety the course of their love promised to run smooth. Proud Mrs. Orde's air of dignified gratulation over her son's excellent match grew day by day; the village grew deeply interested in the coming wedding, and the bride-elect began to be busy, exceedingly over plans for her wide circle of humble friends' well-doing while she should be away. Jestingly, Geoffrey Orde would tell her he grudged the time she spent in confabulations with Aunt Helen over the many trusts to be left in her or the rector's hands, but the eager confidence with which she would seek to draw him into her projects, and her delight in his approval, disarmed him of any passing chagrin and left him no shadow of excuse for complaint.

They were all of them certainly very happy—perfectly content. And yet—How a cloud rose on this fair sky, none knew exactly. Those whom it overshadowed most acknowledged it last of all. For it was so easy, so right of Leonie to glide into treating her almost brother with the free winsomeness that kept her childish spite of her nineteen years. He was of necessity almost as often her companion as Agatha's. She had been fond of him long ago, and—was it not her duty to be fond of him now? To what precise depths this duty led her she didn't stop to measure, until, alas! they were unfathomable.

And Geoffrey Orde, his word and honor pledged to Agatha, felt himself safe to bask, pleasantly amused, in the animated presence of her younger sister, never finding out, till May's warm weeks were entered, and his wedding fixed for the first day of June, that he was turning traitor to his troth; that the charm of Leonie's gay nature was stronger than the sweet gravity of that to which he owed allegiance. But not to himself would he allow this possible at first.

"I think," urged his mother anxiously one night as they were leaving The Beeches, "I do think, Geoffrey, as Agatha sings no duets with you, you would be wiser to sing fewer with Leonie."

"And why?" said her son shortly.

"Well, Agatha—may not like it. Other people may—at least, they do notice it."

"Agatha is entirely above any wretched jealousy," said Mr. Orde impatiently.

"Still, I should be sorry," his mother ventured on, "that you should even seem to slight your wife that will be. People might say you were marrying for money, and Agatha doesn't deserve that, Geoffrey."

"With or without money, she deserves the best any human creature can give her," returned Geoffrey warmly. "Don't fancy I underrate her, mother." And with that Mrs. Orde had to be satisfied, though the ambiguous speech left her disquieted.

Still he meant to be—nay, he vowed he would be—loyal; and, strong in self trust, went next day to The Beeches, and found himself listening for Leonie's step, watching for Leonie's coming, made infinitely glad by the dangerous hour's music which unsuspecting Agatha pressed on them while she gave audience to homely guests.

That hour he vowed, though, should be his last of dalliance with a temptation that was getting too strong. Resolutely he would avoid Leonie henceforth, resolutely devote himself to Agatha. And so for days he did, dulling his own spirit into unutterable aching, bewildering Agatha, who thought the two had quarreled, and filling with pain unspeakable the heart that was just learning its luckless secret.

"How the child frets over your leaving!" said Aunt Helen, pityingly; and Leonie's sister, gazing at her, white and listless, wandering through the garden, wondered, with a sudden fear, was it for that alone she sorrowed!

A doubt, double-barbed, shot through her mind. Guiltless herself of falsity in a single thought, it seemed unworthy, evil, treasonable to two she loved. But truth or treason it must be. Which, for the peace of all, she must find out.

It wanted only two days of her marriage, and on the last evening but one her nearest friends were gathered at The Beeches, all noting approvingly the close attendance of Mr. Orde at her side.

Once only he left his post, when Leonie, who had obstinately refused a single song, suddenly yielded and sang, not the gay air that used to suit her best, but the very saddest of her strains, with a tremulous pathos that ended in a sob. Then Geoffrey Orde drew slowly towards her, as if scarce master of his steps, and, as the notes ceased, looked down into her feverbright eyes with such a glance as love of Agatha had never wakened.

Standing near, with his young hostess, was the rector, looking ten years older than when he came to Wynford. People said the place couldn't suit him.

"Your sister sings with tears in her voice," said he, and, waiting vainly for response, saw to his pain that tears were trembling, too, on his companion's dark lashes.

"I am—tired," said Miss Temple. "Will you tell Aunt Helen to bid all good night for me?" and, turning swiftly away, abruptly left her guests, of whom one departed soon sharing, if not comprehending, the pang that drove her into solitude.

"She was tired"—a plea that barred all talk with Leonie that night, all share in next day's preparations for the festive morrow. Geoffrey Orde, coming as usual, early, was met by a message only—"Would he return towards evening?" And when he did return, for the first time Agatha descended from her own room and went for a last hour with her lover.

Leonie, too restless for all company, wandered hither and thither; now flushed, now pale; betaking herself at last to the small "study," where, with her more than sister, she had worked and played her way from childhood up to now, and thence, with door fast locked, she watched two figures pace across the lawn, intent on speech so earnest neither turned or noticed her.

A book was in her hands; what book she never knew. A rose she had idly plucked fell to the ground uncared for. As the two passed from sight the self-control, so difficult to her impulsiveness, forsook her utterly. Back into the room she shrank, covering her face, with a sharp cry of pain whispering, "So false! so false! Ten thousand times I have deserved it all. And yet it is so hard!"

While she sat shivering through her trouble sunbeams sank into twilight, wood pigeons cooed forth their slumber songs in boughs without, and in the gloom she dared at last to weep—for herself; for him who, worst pang of all, shared her great grief; for Agatha before the very thought of whom she cowered guiltily.

"But she shall never, never know!" she cried, through her tears, "If only she can go, and I can die, why, she need never know."

"Never know what?" said a soft, sad voice close by; and the next instant Leonie was in her sister's arms.

"O, Agatha," she entreated, striving to get free, "let me go! Don't come so kindly to me! Don't ask me what I mean!"

"Wait!" answered Agatha, with a wonderful calm on her pale face. "I can tell you, Leonie, what it all means. That two of us have nigh made a terrible mistake, but have found it out in time. I was slow to see it, Lono, but I know it now. I have no right to Geoffrey. He loves you best."

"Agatha!"——

"Hush! He belongs to you, not me. It has been a tangled skein for us, but this is the only right way out of it; and Geoffrey sees that it is so."

"But, Agatha," urged Leonie, trembling between exceeding pain and marvelous joy, "he has never said"——

"A word. I know he has not. Both of you meant to be faithful to me. Perhaps"—with a wistful faltering in her tender voice—"it was my fault you could not be. There, darling, there!"—as Leonie wept passionately on her bosom—"let Geoffrey come to you" his step was sounding on the path outside, "and thank God for all of us, this hour is not too late!"

How this extraordinary news was received by the household and wedding guests, by poor, disappointed Mrs. Orde by the whole startled parish, we must leave to our readers' imaginations. Long before the ferment of excitement had subsided a quiet marriage had taken place—so Agatha had willed it, and all yielded to her—and with his bride (not portionless, as, to his contrite surprise and his mother's comfort, he discovered) Geoffrey Orde was speeding away to the far East.

Till the hubbub of discussion was past, Agatha Temple deserted The Beeches, and, returning after weeks of absence, brought back in her brave serenity scarce a trace of the trial that had driven her away.

"Leonie is happy!" she says, and allows no tongue to blame her sister in her hearing.

Perchance her home, her people make up to her for what she lost. Perchance the very power to renounce what she did wakens mistrust as to her fitness ever to have filled the state she missed. Or perchance (and this way run many wishes) it may be dawning on her that womanhood's fair crown is yet waiting, if she will but wear it; that in her hands lies all the happiness of a man who has loved her from the first moment he saw her, and that the sure response stirring within her own heart promises her yet a glad future as John Murray's wife.

The Star Route Frauds.

REPORT MADE BY THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

The committee on expenditures in the department of justice, which during the last session of Congress investigated the Star route prosecutions, has completed its report for submission to the house on reassembling. The report is signed by Messrs. Springer (chairman), Van Alstyne, Hemphill, Fyan and Crisp, the Democratic members of the committee. It is an exhaustive review of the fraudulent mail contracts, the investigations which led to the prosecution of Dorsey, Brady and others, and the ineffectual efforts to have Parker, Salisbury and other contractors indicted.

The report says during the Hayes administration when the greatest frauds were accomplished Brady was second assistant postmaster general and frauds could not have been committed without his knowledge and assistance. The exact amount which the government was defrauded of can never be accurately known. An examination of forty routes made which showed by fraudulent representations or false affidavits the government had made over payments of $2,172,132 and estimated on other fifty routes upon which fraudulent service was proven showed an over-payment aggregating over $4,000,000. One route was cited on which the compensation had been increased to $59,000 per annum when the receipts to the government therefrom for the year amounted to only $597. During thirty-nine days it appeared that not a single letter or paper passed over the route. On eighteen routes controlled by the Dorsey combination the pay to the contractors was increased from $41,135 to $448,670 a year, while the revenues from all the offices on these routes amounted to only $11,622.

The failure to secure indictments in the Salisbury and Parker cases is referred to and an intimation made that Colonel Bliss, the counsel for the government, did not intend to obtain them. P. H. Woodward, who was engaged as a special agent by the government, had obtained the statement from Thos. A. McDevitt, a nominal contractor. McDevitt had been indicted in Philadelphia for fraudulent bidding on certain routes in Texas. He told Woodward all he knew regarding the frauds in the Salisbury cases upon the promise of immunity, which promise Woodward had been authorized to give by MacVeagh, and James McDevitt's trial was pressed, however, and he was sent to the penitentiary for one year. His presence in Washington could not therefore be had, and Woodward urged executive clemency, but without avail.

The committee find that upwards of $150,000 was paid attorneys and detectives in addition to other expenses, such as long and expensive trials in the Dorsey and Brady case. The report refers to the removal of local officers in the District of Columbia who were hindering the prosecution of the cases and says Marshal Henry, according to the testimony of the attorney general, was removed for "a flagrant violation of his duty in aiding the defendants." Mr. MacVeagh, declined to act as chief prosecutor in the Star route cases upon the ground that he did not see how he could hope to have any moral support in the cases. Other reasons for Mr. MacVeagh's retirement which were published at the time were also embodied in the report.

In conclusion the report says: "Your committee is of the opinion that there are many causes which operated to prevent the successful prosecution of the Star route offenders. Whatever these causes may have been it is doubtless true that those who will take the pains to read carefully the testimony taken by your committee on this subject, comprising nearly one thousand pages of printed matter, will reach different conclusions. There was a great diversity in the testimony and many contradictions will be found wholly irreconcilable upon any other theory than that of willful perjury. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of this investigation to state that while the evidence against the Star route contractors and public officials was strong and conclusive as to their guilt and that the government was defrauded out of large sums of money and that large sums were also expended to secure indictments and convictions, yet no person was convicted or punished and no civil suits have as yet been instituted to recover the vast sums illegally and fraudulently obtained from the public treasury."

Died of Laughter.

Chalcas, the sooth-sayer, died of laughter at the thought of his having outlived the time predicted for his death. A fellow in rags told him that he would never drink the wine of the grapes growing in his vineyard; and added: "If these words do not come true you may claim me for your slave." When the wine was made, Chalcas held a feast, and sent for the fellow to see how his predictions had failed. When he appeared the sooth-sayer laughed so immoderately at the would-be prophet that it killed him. Crassus died from laughter on seeing an ass eat thistles. Margutte, the giant, in the Morgante Maggiore, died of laughter on seeing a monkey pulling on his boots. Zeuxis, the Grecian painter, died at sight of a hag he had just depicted. A peculiar death was that of Placut, who dropped dead in the act of paying a bill. There are many men to-day, however, who would probably die of surprise, if they found themselves doing the same thing.—*Troy Times.*

There is enough water power in Georgia to supply 10,000 times as many mills and factories as are now operated in that State.

American beef in the English markets is now sold as Scotch, and as such brings four cents more per pound than under its true name.

A new device for evading the Maine liquor law is to open the eyeholes of young cocoanuts, scald out the interior and refill with whisky. The meat of the nut is said to pleasantly flavor and improve the new contents.

Nickel to be Used for Many Uses in the Arts and Domestic Economy—Its Production and Manufacture.

Nickel is the coming metal, an article in the Boston *Traveller* says: Its importance is now generally recognized; its uses are destined to be vastly multiplied. It is only a few years since the metal was first separated from its impurities in commercial quantities, and utilized in its pure state without alloy or contamination by sulphur, arsenic, or other elements with which it is universally combined in its natural state.

As to its geographical distribution, it may be said that it is found in many localities and in various parts of the world; but only in a few places has it been found in sufficient quantities and of sufficient richness to be worked with commercial success. The recent discoveries in New Caledonia (an island lying to the east of and not far from Australia) have given such importance and commercial cheapness to this metal as to bring it into economical uses heretofore unknown. This locality is at present the main source of supply for the world. The only place in the United States where it has been extensively mined is at Lancaster Gap, Pennsylvania. This is the well-known mine of Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. He is now the only producer of nickel metal in the United States. The ore from this mine contains in bulk from 1½ to 2 per cent. of nickel. It is worked into its commercial state at Mr. Wharton's extensive works at Camden, N. J. The important deposits of nickel ore recently found in Nevada are now attracting attention. These deposits are rich in oxides of nickel and oxides of cobalt. The grade of this ore is as high as the per cent. of nickel or nickel and cobalt. Nickel is now worked so as to be ductile and malleable.

This metal is to be viewed as a new material, a new gift to the industrial arts, with an unknown number of applications before it. Its most extensive use is in plating and in the manufacture of German silver. For coin age, there has been a large demand, which is destined to be greatly increased as its advantages and economy are better understood. It has varied in price from $1 to $4 per pound in the last twenty years. The price in England in 1883 was quoted in a memorial to Congress at seventy cents per pound. In the shape for plating it commands a much higher price. From 1876 to 1882, the price was on the average upwards of $1.40 per pound for so large contracts.

The production from the Gap mine to 1883 is estimated at about 4,000,000 pounds. If the mines in Nevada turn out as expected, the importation of nickel to this country will not be necessary, but it is highly probable that we can export to Europe. The consumption of nickel for electro plating is very large. One company, known as the United Nickel Co., admit that the royalties received under its patent for planting processes amounted to no less than $175,000 a year. This is all recent and new. In the coinage up to June, 1876, the United States had alone issued of the five-cent nickel to the extent of $6,716,129 in value. In the German Empire the total nickel coinage amounted in January 1877, to about $9,880,000, and in Belgium, in 1876, to 6,598,865 francs in value. There is to be added, also, the amount of one cent nickel coin in the United States. Great Britain ought to substitute nickel for its clumsy pennies.

The refining of nickel and cobalt was commenced in the United States by Professor J. C. Booth, of Philadelphia, in 1846. Mr. Wharton has done more than any one else to promote the metallurgy of nickel in the United States. The treatment of it to secure the best results is a matter of high degree of skill. Expensive works for rolling nickel have been recently erected at Camden, containing among other machines, two trains of 40-inch rolls, 18 inches in diameter, with annealing rooms and their adjuncts, and a 90-inch horse power engine. The largest sheet yet rolled at Camden was 72 inches long and 24 inches wide, pure nickel. Nickel is also welded upon iron and upon steel plates. A great variety of domestic utensils have been made out of pure nickel. It is a noble metal in its beauty and in its durability and freedom from rust and discoloration. It is proposed to make nickel boiler-plates. Knives and razors will be made of it. A more uniform and constant supply of this metal is demanded.

Its production will constitute a profitable industry, now that the probability of increased supply is afforded by the discovery of the Nevada mines

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THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16.	P. R. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	P. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G. Stiles.	24.	A. H. Whitenitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John B. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forquer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JOHN B. STORM,

OF MONROE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

ELI ROBBINS,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the members of the Standing Committee will promptly within not more than one week send the name to the chairman.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

		Post Office.
Beaver	J. Rittenhouse,	Beaver Valley.
Berwick—E.	Isaiah Bower,	Berwick.
Berwick—W.	G. A. Carey,	Berwick.
Benton	G. W. Hirleman	Benton.
Bloom—E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
Bloom—W.	Geo. E. Elwell,	"
Briarcreek	M. L. Housknecht,	Willow Springs.
Catawissa	W. T. Creasy	Catawissa.
Centralia	D. F. Curry	Centralia.
Centre	Samuel Hidlay	Light Street.
Conyngham N.	John Brennan	Centralia.
Conyngham S.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek	L. M. Crevelling,	Van Camp.
Franklin	Daniel Loreman,	Pennsgrove.
Greenwood	I. D. Patton,	Greenwood.
Hemlock	James Harris,	Buck Horn.
Jackson	S. W. McHenry,	Waller's.
Locust	J. Snyder,	Roaringcreek.
Madison	Miles Smith	Jerseytown.
Main	J. W. Keichner,	Mainville.
Mifflin	D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville.
Montour	O. A. Stonge	Grovania.
Mt. Pleasant	Jacob Gilbert	Canby.
Orange	C. W. Ammerman	Orangeville.
Pine	G. H. Gorbner	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek	James Knittle,	Mill Grove.
West Scott	G. P. Reighard,	Light Street.
East Scott	D. Getsinger	Espy.
Sugarloaf	W. B. Peterman,	Cole's Creek.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Bloom E.—A. V. Hower, J. H. Maize, C. H. Campbell, J. B. Casey, C. W. Jones, Ed. Yost, Charles Hassert, and Jas. Sterner.

Bloom W.—F. D. Dentler, C. A. Klein, Thomas Gorrey, R. R. Little, Clinton Sterling and W. W. Barrett.

Montour—Henry H. Keifer, Ed Wheeler.

S. Conyngham—Patrick Haley, Andrew Donahue.

Greenwood—Wm. Eyer, A. J. Derr, J. P. DeWitt.

Berwick E.—P. S. Hanley, A. D. Seeley, Samuel Chamberlain, Freeman Sitler and James Hayman.

Sugarloaf—W. A. Kile, A. K. Fritz, Wm. L. Hettinger.

Catawissa—E. M. Tewksbury, J. B. Robbins, Wm. Shuck.

Fishingcreek—T. H. Edgar, Lewis Betshline, W. J. Kreamer, J. M. Ammerman and W. N. Hosler.

Main—John F. Bowman J. J. Nuss, John A. Shuman.

Orange.—Wm. Masteller, Isaac K. Dildine, Ames Neyhard.

Berwick, W.—A. G. Kimberly, Will T. Snyder, C. R. Jackson, Richard Williams.

Scott, W.—Isaac Reichard, John Crawford, Mace Pettit.

Roaringcreek.—Wm. Yeager, Daniel Long.

Centre.—H. A. Sweppenheiser, A. D. Brader, Levi Remley.

Irish-Americans should bear in mind that they have been more injured by cheap Hungarian labor than by that of any other nationality in the mining regions. These same Hungarians are now being naturalized by the hundreds, at the expense of their republican employers, and will vote the republican ticket this fall. Will Irish miners, whose wages have been reduced by the employment of such labor, now go to the polls and vote the same ticket as these Hungarians? That would be protection to American labor with a vengeance.

The Boston *Herald* says: Mr. Blaine's pitiful declaration in his letter of April 16, 1876, that certain persons and papers were trying to throw mud at him to injure his candidacy before the Cincinnati convention, recalls what Proctor Knott told him to his face on that point during the memorable debate in the House of Representatives on June 2, 1876. 'The gentleman insinuates,' said Mr. Knott, 'that it is the settled purpose of the Judiciary Committee to do something or other that may, peradventure, prevent him from receiving the nomination at the coming convention at Cincinnati. I beg the gentleman to understand that, so far as I am concerned, and I believe that so far as any one of my colleagues are concerned, we are perfectly willing that he shall receive that nomination. If in the pending campaign we cannot defeat the gentleman from Maine, God knows our case is hopeless—entirely so. If he should receive the nomination and be elected in the face of all the facts, all we can say is may the Lord have mercy on the American people.

The New York *World* says that New York is safe for Cleveland. He is gaining strength every day in every quarter of the state.

Blaine is evidently alarmed at the appearance of things in Ohio. He has been hippodroming through that state for some time to arouse enthusiasm in his behalf, and then intended to visit West Virginia this week. But instead of carrying out this programme his engagements were canceled, and he has hastily returned to Ohio. Evidently the Republican museum in Ohio with Blaine as the chief curiosity on exhibition, has not been profitable.

The first man to import contract labor into this state was B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Jones was not selected by Mr. Blaine as the executive manager of his canvass because he introduced this vicious practice. But he was chosen because out of the difference between the price of contract labor and that of the intelligent native and naturalized citizen he was able to accumulate millions of dollars, out of which Mr. Blaine expected a liberal contribution to the campaign corruption fund.

GOV. CLEVELAND AT BUFFALO.

A grand reception was given Governor Cleveland at his home, Buffalo, last week. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and the people full of enthusiasm. Although rain was falling, a parade of fully 10,000 men marched through the streets. Among other incidents was an address of welcome issued by the Committee of Cleveland Republicans, consisting of thirty ot the leading men of the city, which read as follows:

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND: You are among us for the first time since your nomination for the high office of President of the United States. The Cleveland Republicans of the city of your home desire to extend to you a formal and hearty welcome. Buffalo has many times shown its confidence in and esteem for you. Twice when Republicans have desired to rebuke dishonesty in their own party they have found in you the efficient instrument. You have been our Mayor and are now our Governor. In every position in which you have been placed you have shown yourself worthy of the trust reposed in you. No honest man of any party ever had reason to regret giving you his support. Causes similar to those which forced you into the Mayor's chair against your will and made you Governor of the Empire State without your having sought the office now call for your election to the highest office in the nation. The issue of this campaign, which overshadows all other interests, is integrity.

"Without honesty wisdom is mere craft and cozenage."

We want more than anything else in the chair of Washington and Lincoln a fearless, independent, honest man. As Republicans we say with regret that we believe that your chief competitor for the Presidential office is not such a man. The record of his official life has caused many even of those who now support him to condemn him as unclean and dangerous. His telltale letters, showing how he used his official position to make money for himself, have received many friendly explanations. But none of them has succeeded in explaining away his dishonor. The taint of corruption clings to them and should—and we believe must—prove an effectual bar to his election to the office he has so long and persistently sought. We deem it especially fortunate that in turning from a candidate whom we cannot trust we find an opposing candidate in every way worthy of confidence.

We prefer an honest Democrat to a dishonest Republican. We cannot understand that sentiment or that superstition which puts party before honor and before country. We cannot comprehend that logic which says that one man may be a corrupt Congressman and yet be trusted to be a model President, and in the same breath tells us that another man though he may be a model Governor cannot be trusted in the Presidency. In the face of such false and contemptible doctrine we say: You have been faithful over the interests placed in your charge. We will strive to enlarge the field of your responsibilities and usefulness. We have watched your official career and have studied your life. We feel that we know you well. We believe that integrity is the basis of your character, that faithfulness to trust is your first rule of life.

We believe that, like Clay, you had rather be right than be President if choice must be made, and that like Lincoln, you will be firm in the right as God gives you to see right. We therefore tender you our indorsement and support, and bid you welcome as an honored guest, a Presidential candidate, a model Governor, but greater than all, an honest man.

The executive committee of Cleveland Republicans of Erie county.

ASLEY WILCOX, Chairman,
RALPH STONE, JOHN B. OLMSTED, Secretaries.

Blaine and the Irish.

CONGRESSMAN PATRICK A. COLLINS TELLS HIS COUNTRYMEN SOMETHING.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Hon. Patrick A. Collins, is a member of congress. He was born in Ireland in 1844, and though one of the youngest members of the house, is recognized as among the most eloquent. In a speech to his constituents last night he discussed the subject of Blaine and the Irish vote, and concluded his eloquent speech with the following:

Now, what is the history of the man? In cases like these you must judge a tree by its fruit. Remember you cannot pick figs from thistles, nor get grapes from thorns. [Applause.] James G. Blaine went into Maine about thirty-one years ago with a new wife and an old religion. [Laughter.] He kept the one, but found the other unfashionable in orthodox Maine. He therefore dropped it and took a brand new religion — [laughter]—and from that time down to the present I defy any man living, and I say it with a coolness and deliberation you know me to possess—I repeat, I defy any man living to pick out a letter written, a word spoken, an act done or a dollar paid away by James G. Blaine in favor of the Irish cause. [Cheers]. Now, then, if he has not been able to show the payment of a single dollar, the utterance of a single word or the doing of a single act in favor of the Irish race during a period of thirty one years, how much more time are you going to give him. [Laughter and cheers.]

ANOTHER CHILL FOR BLAINE.

A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR RESIGNS.

Dr. W. E. Forrest, one of the electors on the Republican ticket for New York has resigned from his position because he cannot conscientiously support James G. Blaine. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the following letter, addressed to Mr. John D. Warren, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

"SIR: I wish to tender my resignation as Republican elector for this State, I am sorry to say that *I cannot conscientiously support the present nominee for President, James G. Blaine.* I remain yours respectfully, W. E. FORREST."

Since the receipt of this letter a few days ago the members of the State and National Republican committees have been at their wit's ends what to do about it. They have carefully hushed up the matter and have brought every influence to bear on Dr. Forrest to induce him to withdraw his resignation. But the Doctor has stood firm to his convictions and neither threat of punishment nor promise of reward could induce him to promise to vote for a candidate against the dictates of his conscience.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Next Tuesday the state elections will be held in Ohio and West Virginia. The latter is conceded to the Democrats, and in the former the prospects are daily brightening. Samuel J. Randall has been making speeches in both states, and a few days ago, on being asked his views as to the prospects of the Democracy in the States he had visited he said: "There has at least been a material change in them since the opening of the campaign, when the Republicans claimed Ohio by anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 and boasted that they would capture West Virginia. Now they have practically given up the latter State and there is no doubt that it will be carried by the Democrats by over 5,000. As to Ohio, the Democratic organization is thorough and efficient—as vigorous and complete as it was in 1883—and all elements are united and harmonious. The Democratic managers claim that they have as good reasons for expecting to carry the State now as they had then, and I saw no reason for doubting it. The desperation of the Republicans is manisest in the fact that they only claim 10,000, and that to secure even this Mr. Blaine had to be recalled to canvass nearly every town in person. In their alarm they will resort to everything and with unlimited money and other resources may accomplish a small plurality, but there is every good reason for hope that the Democrats will win."

Mr. Randall has seen Mr. Hendricks during his Western tour and says the Vice Presidential candidate has borne the fatigues of this campaign very well, though he looks a little thin. He has done very effective work, and though twice involved in railroad accidents escaped injury and has failed to keep no engagement. Mr. Hendricks regards Indiana as entirely safe for the Democracy.

Playing Workingmen as Fools.

The Republican leaders profess intense hostility to cheap contract Italian and Hungarian labor, but it happens that many of then prefer the cheaper imported contract labor to legitimate home labor and legitimate wages.

Up in the anthracite coal region the Republicans seem inclined to go farther than the mere employment of imported contract labor. Last week they gathered up 150 Hungarians in the Hazleton region, shipped them to Wilkesbarre and naturalized them, free of cost, to vote the Republican ticket at the next election.

It is hardly to be expected that Calvin Wells and William Lilly, prominent candidates on the electoral ticket, would protest against the employment and enfranchisement at party cost of imported Hungarian contract laborers; but there are Republican leaders who sincerely desire to elevate and require home labor, and they should not be silent.

There is now very general distrust among the workingmen of the Republican cry of protection, and that is one of the chief perils of the party and its national ticket. Workingmen are intelligent, and they not only see and understand, but they feel very keenly the deceit of the cry of protection to reward labor, when the Tariff is higher than can be justified by either party, and labor is illy paid and little more than half employed. Don't play workingmen for fools; they won't stand it, that's all.—*Times.*

A Move for Practical Protection.

The Car Drivers' Union, of New York, at a meeting on Saturday evening resolved to support Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. This is a significant fact. One of the reasons which the demagogues who are using Butler to help Blaine assign for their opposition to the democratic nominee is that he vetoed a bill passed by the New York Legislature limiting twelve hours a day's labor for these car drivers. Governor Cleveland showed that the legislation would be detrimental rather than beneficial to those interested, and their action on Saturday night is evidence that they now understand the force of his reasoning.

The ground for their action is creditable to their intelligence, also. Mr. Blaine in his letter of acceptance and in his speeches since he took the stump in Ohio ten days ago, has aimed to represent himself as the champion of the workingmen. That the purposes of Governor Cleveland have been misinterpreted and misrepresented materially benefits Mr. Blaine in his fraudulent pretense. The car drivers serve notice that they are no longer to be deceived in this matter. They realize that Gov. Cleveland had courage to do them a service even when a misunderstanding of the facts made it unpopular and they honor and support him because of it.

The car drivers serve notice on their fellow workingmen, too, that while they understand and appreciate Governor Cleveland they have discovered the false position of Mr. Blaine. While he is professing devotion to the workingmen, the treatment of the miners in the Hocking valley, in which he is interested as a proprietor, is proof that his friendship is simulated and insincere. It is evidence that he is liberal in promise and parsimonious in practice. It is testimony that when his pecuniary interests are involved there is no privation that he will not force the workingmen to endure in order that his gains may be multiplied. When the miners, puddlers, nailers and all other labor organizations follow the example of the car drivers they will inaugurate a system of protection to labor that will be practical and effective. —*Patriot.*

A Million on Ohio.

The Republican National Committee had Star-Route Dorsey practically at its head in 1880. This year Star-Route Steve Elkins fills Dorsey's place.

In 1880 the Committee sent Dorsey with $1,000,000 to Indiana to buy that state in its October election.

This year the Committee sends Steve Elkins to Ohio with $1,000,000 to secure a Republican victory next week.

Indiana was needed to save Garfield. Ohio is a necessity to the prolongation of the existence of the Blaine ticket until November.

Who supplies the Republicans with a corruption fund to be used to reverse the will of the people and secure a false verdict of the ballot?

The millionaires who have amassed enormous fortunes through Republican policy while Labor has been starving. The monopolists and grand railroad grabbers and speculators who receive and are ready to pay for privileges from Republican administrations, Congresses and courts.

The $1,000,000 Ohio fund comes from Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, C. P. Huntington and Russel Sage; from bankers like Levi P. Morton, Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the wealthy Seligmans; from Vanderbilt and other great railroad monopolists.

Do these millionaires pour out their money for nothing? Oh, no! They pay in advance for favors expected in the future in case of Republican success. They take a mortgage on Blaine, in whom some of them have profitably invested on former occasions.

In 1880 two of the present investors purchased a United States Judgeship with $100,000 subscription to the Indiana corruption fund. They expect quite as profitable a return for the $100,000 each of them donates to the fund for defrauding the people of Ohio out of a fair election this year.

What a farce elections must become, what a mockery the franchise must be, if the will of the people, when not set aside by bold forgery and robbery, is to be perverted by bribery, colonization, bogus registration, ballot-box stuffing, false counts and all the other Republican rascalities which are to be practiced to save Ohio! How absurd to suppose that we still live under a republican government in fact as well as in form when $1,000,000 is raised by corporations, monopolies, bankers and millionaire speculators for the unconcealed purpose of reversing the popular will and stealing an election!

How long will the people submit to be thus robbed of self-government? How long will they patiently suffer money, made in part by dishonest and dishonorable transactions, to deprive them of the right to select their own public officers?

Do the great bankers and men of honest wealth like the Astors ever pause to ask themselves these questions? Do they ever reflect on the risk they run when they contribute their thousands to enable political ragamuffins and thieves to pollute the ballot-box and steal elections?

If Charles I. had heeded the growing popular indignation and anger he might have saved his head. If Louis XVI. had yielded in time to the just demands of a long-suffering people the guillotine might not have had its terrible history.—*World.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 14-1 y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCES KOSTENBAUDER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the fund in hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, in the estate of Frances Kostenbauder, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Oct. 10-4 s L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

KNABE.

PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. Oct. 10-4 w r

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light, pleasant work at their own homes (distances no objection). Work sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe MTg Co., Boston, Mass., box 5044. Oct. 10-4 w r

BUY A PIEPER BREECH LOADING GUN.

The MOST GUN for the least money ever offered to the public.

For sale by all first-class Gun Dealers. At Wholesale only by (send for Catalogue)

SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., New York.

Oct 10-4 w r

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select list of local newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Oct 10-tw r

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Water Company will be held in Bloomsburg, Tuesday October 14th, 1884, at the office of F. P. Billmeyer, Treas., between the hours of 10 and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business of the company.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER, Secretary.

Sept 26-2 w.

THE BEST AND ONLY AUTHENTIC LIFE OF CLEVELAND

By Chauncey F. Black, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. Our book will contain facts to be found in no other, besides a complete history of the Democratic party, with ALL its platforms; sketches of the lives of all the Presidents; the women of the White House; protective tariff; revenue reform; electoral vote; home life of the President, and a full life of HENDRICKS Ours is the best, most accurate, cheapest, and sells most largely. Send 50 cents for outfit at once. THAYER, MERRIAM & CO., 823 Arch St., Phila'a. 7-8-10w

COTTAGES, or Hints on Economical Home Building. 1 vol. House Build 1 ng Cottages costing from $200 to $3,000, with descriptive letter press, 1 8 vo. vol., handsomely bound in cloth, mailed on receipt of $1. Work sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe MTg Co., Boston, Mass., box 5044. WM. T. COMSTOCK, Pub., 6 Astor Place N. Y. Oct 2-4w d

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

It is an unexpected and unexpectable time in dry goods. Never, since we began to sell them, and never we believe before, have prices ranged so low. But in the depth of this depression comes a deeper plunge. The most unheard of things occur. The explanation is to be found in this clipping from the Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York Letter:

There has been no demand for goods suitable for autumn, and as the season is pretty well advanced the prospect is that many of the leading dealers will have to carry over their stocks until be. year, or sell at a sacrifice, in either case making a serious loss.

The other day we began in the morning to sell 3000 yards of silk-and-wool black poplin at 25 cents a yard. It was worth 60 to 75 cents. Most of it went before night. That was the very cheapest dress-stuff we ever knew of in trade; but it was quickly over.

Last week we began to sell Lupin's *Cachemire Hindou* for 65 cents, 35 cents under value, and several other of Lupin's $1 stuffs for 65 and 75 cents, and Lupin's *Camballo* for 85 cents, 40 cents under value. They are still going at the same rate, and will last a week yet; for the quantities are very large. Absurd things are done with little lots of goods sometimes; but, when great quantities are concerned, a tumble from the very top of the market to the bottom is very rare. This Lupin tumble is a leap from the top of the market clear to the bottom. It is probably the cheapest large lot of fine, fashionable and every way acceptable dress-stuffs we ever had to do with.

And now comes another just such. Ladies'-cloths, $1 ladies'-cloths, for 75 cents; 54-inch.

In one sense this is less surprising; in another, more so. The cloths are made by a first-class maker, less eminent than Lupin, not by one who stands head and shoulders above everybody else in his line. A tumble in his lot's stakes a smaller part of the world of trade than a tumble in Lupin's stuffs. But they are *cloths*; and for *cloths* to tumble is a rarer event than for lighter dress-stuffs; because cloths have a wider range of wear than those lighter stuffs, and enter into trade more largely. Lupin's stuffs are staple in their range. Such cloths as these are staple in a range of trade comprehending all classes. And so this tumble of cloths is possibly a bigger local event than the tumble in Lupin's stuffs. At any rate more people will be glad to see it.

A month ago we began selling $1 ladies'-cloths for 75 cents, and it was a wonderful thing to do. We are selling them yet.

These now put down from $1 to 75 cents are another sort, better, better wool, out of a better factory, better-made, made for a more exacting trade; and all these things go to make the tumble a bigger tumble.

We still have ladies'-cloths at $1. How do they differ from these at 75 cents? Different makers, different in the make, different as they happen to be; but the reason of the difference in price is the difference in their cost to us. It is by no means true that values always vary with prices; it is true only in the most general way.

We have twenty-eight colors in these $1 cloths at 75 cents; and some of the colors are only to be found in the higher grades of cloths:

Three gray mixtures.	Four blues.
Two brown mixtures.	Three browns.
Four mixtures of several colors.	Six drabs.
Four garnets. Cardinal.	Myrtle, olive, bronze

Indeed we may say these excel the other 75-cent cloths in color as well as in fabric; for it is always true that better wool and better make makes better color.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS $22 TO $900

STYLES

Highest honors at all great World's Exhibitions for seventeen years. Only American Organs awarded such at any. For cash, easy payments or rented.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

presenting very highest excellence yet attained in such instruments; adding to all previous improvements one of great value than any; securing most pure, refined, musical tones and increased durability; especially avoiding liability to get out of tune. Illustrated catalogue free.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., Boston, 154 Tremont St.; N. York, 46 E. 14th St., Chicago, 149 Wabash Ave.

Oct 3-4w d

Law, Collection and Real Estate Office OF WM. CHRISMAN, Bloomsburg Pa.

I now have over 40 houses for sale, ranging in price from $700 to $10,000, including farms, houses and lots, mill and tavern stand. On terms to suit almost any purchaser with a small capital.

One especially desirable property on East St., near Second with all conveniences suitable for a business stand. No trouble or charge to point out properties and no cost to purchaser in case of a sale. Office in

MOYER'S BUILDING.

October 3-tf

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded by the

Columbia County Agricultural Society,

AT THEIR

29th ANNUAL FAIR,

To be held at

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

—ON—

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Oct. 15, 16. 17 & 18, '84.

CLASS I—HORSES.

DIVISION 1—STALLIONS.

Judges—A. B. Croop, Supt.; E. C. Cleaver, Alfred Irvin.

Best blooded stallion,	$10 00
Second best,	5 00
Best stallion for all work,	8 00
Second best,	5 00
Best stallion colt not over four years,	4 00
Second best,	2 00

DIV. 2—WALKING HORSES AND MARES.

Thursday 12 o'clock.

Judge—F. H. Hagenbuch, Supt.: T. W. Pursell, Daniel Zarr.

Best walking horse or mare,	$6 00
Second best,	3 00

DIV. 3—CARRIAGE HORSES AND MARES.

Judges—J. M. Long, Supt.; Samuel Hilday, J. H. Geary.

Best pair carriage horses or mares,	$10 00
Second best,	5 00
Best single carriage horse or mare,	5 00
Second best,	2 50

DIV. 4—COLTS, BROOD MARES AND MULES.

Judges—Eli Ohl, Supt.; Homer O'Brien, George Getty.

Best brood mare, colt by her side,	$8 00
Second best,	4 00
Third best,	2 00
Best horse or mare between 3 and 4 yrs.,	5 00
Second best,	2 50
Best mare or gelding bet. 2 and 3 yrs.,	5 00
Second best,	2 50
Best horse or mare colt bet. 1 and 2 yrs.,	3 00
Second best,	1 50
Best colt under 10 months,	3 00
Second best,	1 50
Best pair match colts under 4 years, broken to harness,	5 00
Second best,	2 50
Best pair of mules,	5 00
Second best,	2 50

The committee of this class will carefully notice all meritorious spans of teams, not mentioned above, and report the same to the Revising Committee for premiums, viz: Teams of ponies, goats, dogs, &c.

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by 10 o'clock Thursday morning, when they will be examined.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Judges—S. J. Conner, Supt.; J. B. Yetter, John Armstrong.

SHORT HORNS.

Pedigrees must be furnished the Secretary at the time of making the entry, with reference to the register in the herd book.

Best bull, one year and upwards,	$15 00
Best cow,	12 00
Best heifer under three years,	5 00
Best calf under twelve months,	3 00

WITHOUT PEDIGREE.

Best bull three years and upwards,	$8 00
Second best,	4 00
Best cow,	7 00
Second best,	3 50
Best heifer bet. six and 12 months,	3 00
Second best,	1 50

DEVONS.

Pedigree must accompany the entries.

Best bull, one year and upwards,	$15 00
Best cow,	12 00
Best heifer under three years,	5 00
Best calf under 12 months,	3 00

WITHOUT PEDIGREE.

Best bull three years and upwards,	$8 00
Second best,	4 00
Best cow,	7 00
Second best,	3 50
Best heifer bet. six and twelve months,	3 00
Second best,	1 50

JERSEYS.

Pedigrees must accompany the entries.

Best bull one year and upwards,	$15 00
Best cow,	12 00
Best heifer under three years,	5 00
Best calf under twelve months,	3 00

WITHOUT PEDIGREE.

Best bull three years and upwards,	$8 00
Second best,	4 00
Best cow,	7 00
Second best,	3 50
Best heifer bet. six and twelve months,	3 00
Second best,	1 50

GURNSEYS.

Pedigrees must accompany the entries.

Best bull one year and upwards,	$15 00
Best cow,	12 00
Best heifer under three years,	5 00
Best calf under twelve months,	3 00

WITHOUT PEDIGREES.

Best bull three years and upwards,	$8 00
Second best,	4 50
Best cow,	7 00
Second best,	3 50
Best heifer, bet. six and twelve months,	3 00
Second best,	1 50

GRADED STOCK.

Best bull,	$6 00
Second best,	3 00
Best bull under ten months,	2 00
Best cow two years and upwards,	4 00
Best heifer under two years,	2 00

NATIVE STOCK.

Best bull,	$4 00
Second best,	2 00
Best cow,	5 00
Second best,	2 50

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, and to remain until 12 o'clock on Saturday.

CLASS III—SWINE.

Judges.—Luther Eyer, Supt.; Enoc Rittenhouse, Jacob Seisloft.

BERKSHIRE.

	Best.	2d Best.
Boar,	$5 00	$3 00
Sow,	5 00	3 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	5 00	3 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	5 00	3 00

CHESTER WHITE AND CHESHIRES.

Boar,	5 00 3 00
So v,	5 00 3 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00

RUSSIAN.

Boar,	5 00 3 00
Sow,	5 00 3 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00

SUFFOLK.

Boar,	5 00 3 00
Sow,	5 00 3 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00

POLAND CHINA.

Boar,	5 00 3 00
Sow,	5 00 3 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	5 00 3 00

GRADED.

Boar,	4 00 2 00
Sow,	4 00 2 00
Sow and pigs, not less than 5,	4 00 2 00
Pen shoats, not less than 5,	4 00 2 00

If other meritorious breeds are offered, will receive same premiums.

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

Judges—Conrad Kramer, Supt; Hiram Sterling, Jere Rostenbauder.

FRENCH MERINO.

	Best	2d Best
Pair,	$10 00	$5 00

SOUTHDOWN.

Pair,	8 00 4 00

GRADED.

Pair,	6 00 3 00
Lot of lambs, not less than 8,	8 00 4 00

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Judges—A. H. Sharpless, Supt.; Jno. Gibbs, Peter Swank.

All exhibitions in this class must be in trios.

	Best	2d Best
Display of fowls,	$5 00	$2 00
Dark Brahmas,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Light Brahmas,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
White Cochins,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Buff Cochins,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Partridge Cochins,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
White Leghorns,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Houdans,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Black Spanish,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Gray Dorkins,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Golden spangled Hamburgs,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Dominiques,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Brevecours,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Black and Red Game,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Duscovy ducks,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Wood ducks,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Poland ducks,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Toulouse geese,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Bremen geese,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Hong Kong geese,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Native geese,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Bronze turkeys,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
White turkeys,	1 00	50
Chicks,	1 00	50
Buff turkeys,	1 00

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1884.

Personal

W. H. Jacoby is acting as collector and soliciting agent for the COLUMBIAN.

J. P. Hannon of Conyngham township, was in town on Monday.

Dr. W. H. Bradley, formerly of this town, has accepted the position of state editor on the Philadelphia *Press*.

Rev. D. M. Kinter of Stillwater, and Rev. Redline of Iowa, called on us on Wednesday.

A. G. Kimberley has resigned his position with the *Sentinel*, and accepted one with the Hazleton *Plain-Speaker*. Mr. K. is a good writer, and the *Plain-Speaker* is to be congratulated on securing his services.

There was quite a rush of Bloomsburgers to Philadelphia this week. Col. Jamison went down on Monday, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Mrs. Dr. Reber and Mrs. W. C. McKinney on Tuesday, Judge Elwell and wife, Mrs. P. H. Smith and daughter on Wednesday.

See Clark & Son's new advertisement.

Headquarters for trunks, satchels, valises, robes, &c., at David Lowenberg's.

Jacoby's Oyster Bay will open to-day, Friday.

The display of machinery at the Fair will be immense. Don't fail to see D. M. Osborne & Co's. exhibit.

After refitting his "Oyster Bay," Jacoby opens to-day, Friday, with his celebrated Lynn Harbor Bay oysters.

Read over the Premium List, and then look around and see what you have that is worth exhibiting.

M. F. Eyerly has shown us a quince raised on his premises, that weighs one pound. It was a very fine specimen.

An interesting letter from Benton is crowded out this week. It will appear in our next issue.

The newest and latest styles just received in Fall hats, in stiff and soft—new, nobby and nice, at D. Lowenberg's.

Buckalew Bros.' small bus came from Sloans' shops on Monday morning, looking as bright as a dollar.

Brown & Baldwin will have a stand at the Fair, where they will exhibit their hair goods, and take orders.

Pretty suits for little boys; pretty Kilt suits for children, a large stock just received, at D. Lowenberg's.

W. H. Gilmore is having his brick building painted red. The front is finished and is greatly improved.

Wedding and Party invitations and a fine line of calling cards, at the COLUMBIAN store.

An examination of teachers will be held by Prof. Grimes at the Lightstreet school house on Wednesday, October 15th.

Crane's fine paper for ladies' correspondence, the best made, at the COLUMBIAN store.

More entries have been made for the Fair up to this time than in any previous at the same date. The prospects are that the display will be larger than ever before.

A word to the wise.—The most complete and varied stock of Fall and Winter goods can now be seen at the popular store of David Lowenberg.

The *Sentinel* of last week propounds the following: "Are we a Geese?" Perhaps not now, but after the election the writer of the conudrum will find that he's down on his back.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

Dr. Fuller Walker fell over the rocks on the Irondale hill on Tuesday. He was seated on a camp stool doing some sketching, and has no recollection of how the accident occurred. He received some severe bruises.

The Republicans held their first meeting at Dentler's hall last Saturday evening. There was some singing by a glee club, and a speech by W. E. Smith, Esq., of Berwick. We are informed that about one hundred were present.

Do not deny yourself the pleasure of examining our new and great bargains in clothing. We are taking the lead in style, fit, assortment, goods and price. An ocular demonstration will satisfy you. Call soon—at the popular store of D. Lowenberg.

Those who contemplate matrimony should call at the COLUMBIAN office and examine our stock of wedding invitations, either printed or engraved. You will be astonished to find how little it costs to get a handsome invitation, with which to announce the coming event to your friends.

If pleasant weather prevails next week, there will be a larger crowd in attendance at the fair than ever before. Every effort has been made to make it one of the best exhibitions ever held here. There will be some fine races.

Mrs. W. Freas, daughter of Samuel McHenry of Benton, died on Sunday last, and was buried on Tuesday, Rev. Kinter officiating. Her age was nineteen years, six months. She leaves her husband, and a young babe.

The horse attached to W. C. McKinney's express wagon, while standing tied at the express office on Wednesday morning, became frightened at the barking of some dogs, and tore loose from the ring and ran up Main street to Iron, and down Iron where it was stopped. No damage was done.

The next county Institute will be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, commencing Monday, December 29th. Prof. Balliet of Cook County Normal School, Illinois, Dr. Groff of Lewisburg, Dr. Everett of Harrisburg and R. J. Burdette, will lecture during the session.

G. E. Myers has sold the Catawissa *News Item* to C. E. Randall and John C. Yocum, Esq., his health requiring him to give up the business. The new proprietors are young men of ability and energy, and they will no doubt be a valuable addition to the journalists of this county. We wish them success.

The *Republican* sees that its efforts to make a break in the Democratic ranks, are futile and has turned its attention to Republicans to prevent them from going over. It finds fault with a Democratic candidate for seeking republican support, but ignores the fact that the republican party is making great efforts to secure democratic votes all over the country.

We would call attention of our readers to the prize rebus of D. Lowenberg on fourth page.

William Shaffer was seriously cut about the head by a fall one day last week. It occurred at the Espy Hotel, and Mr. Shaffer has been lying there ever since. We are glad to learn that he is improving.

A typographical error in an editorial last week made us say "leading the enemies" instead of "leading the armies." Another place in the same article should have read "Longstreet and Mosby" instead of "Longstreet and Nasby."

A full supply of paper, tablets, pens, pencils, ink, erasers, copy books, drawing books, rulers and everything needed by school children, except school books, can be found at the COLUMBIAN store, very heap.

No one will be obliged to hunt for D. Lowenberg's large display of clothing, trunks, robes, &c., at the fair. It will make itself known, and will be seen by everybody. We understand that Mr. Lowenberg will occupy more space even than last year.

J. Saltzer's stand at the Fair next week will be, as it always is, one of the centers of attraction. He will exhibit pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, and a variety of sewing machines. Prof. Johnson, the wonderful blind musician, with Prof. Metherell and son, will be in attendance and make the air resound with harmony.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Benton, Columbia county, Pa., for the quarter ending Sept., 30th, 1884:

Mr. Martin Albertson, Mr. J. E. Charlton, Mr. Edgar Quick, Mrs. Catharine Buck, Miss Catharine McMichel, Miss Cora Young, Miss Fannie Keller.

Persons calling for above letters, please say advertised. JOHN HRADOCK, P. M.

The Edward Sothern company which appeared at the Opera House last Thursday night was not favored with an immense audience, but perhaps it was quite as large as the play deserves. "Crushed, or Whose are they" is a broad comedy, and some of the situations presented are slightly questionable. The acting was good for the kind, and with a different play the company might be more successful.

Charles J. Snyder oldest son of W. H. Snyder, ex-County Supt., of Col. Co., died in Orangeville, Oct., 6 1884, aged 13 years, 2 months and 2 days. He was a boy of many noble qualities, and promised well for useful manhood, but all these have been blasted in the bud by that dread disease diphtheria, that did its work in one short week. The bereaved parents have the warm sympathy of their many friends all over the county in their affliction.

For 30 Days

We will sell boxes paper at greatly reduced prices. 100 boxes at 15 cents each, reduced from 25 cents, excellent quality. At the COLUMBIAN store.

Mifflin.

The recent rains did considerable damage to the buckwheat crop.

Mrs. J. J. Brown and Mrs. H. Eckroth are visiting the former's parents at Hackettstown, New Jersey.

The oyster supper at the Evangelical church on Friday evening, was a success.

Miss Mary Miller of Mahanoy City is visiting friends on the "Kikendall hill" where she was formerly engaged teaching school.

Mr. Daniel Grover of Rock Glen and Miss Sallie Hetler of this place were married at the home of the bride on Thursday last. May joy and happiness and democratic victory accompany them.

H. J. Gearhart is in Philadelphia this week buying goods.

A Cleveland & Hendricks club was organized at West Mifflin on Tuesday evening.

Talk about bolting! Yes indeed. We have heard of one man in this township who said he would bolt the ticket on the part of the prothonotary. Three years ago one voter in this township bolted the ticket for Register & Recorder and that is all it amounted to.

Resolutions on the Death of John F. Hutchison,

Who died September 23rd, 1884, aged about fifty years:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the universe to take to himself from our midst by the unsparing hand of Death our brother, John F. Hutchison; be it therefore

Resolved, That while yielding with meek submission, knowing His will is not ours, we deeply and sincerely mourn his death,

Resolved, That the wife has lost a kind and loving husband, the children a tender and indulgent father, the Church and Sunday school an earnest Christian worker, and the community a warm-hearted friend and neighbor.

Resolved, That by his death we are reminded of the uncertainty of life, and that we heed the warning coming to us from the sacred word: "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we strive to profit by his Godly example, and be as he was—faithful and earnest in the discharge of our Christian duties.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends and commend them to the care of our Heavenly Father who has said: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the COLUMBIAN, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

CYRUS ROBBINS,
EFFIE E. CREASY,
ANNIE MCHENRY,
} Committee.

Berwick.

Mr. Morrison Kurtz is visiting in Berwick.

Miss Annie Furman returned last Thursday from a visit to Milton and Danville.

Mr. A. W. Dickson of Williamsport is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. Wm. R. Reedy returned from a visit to Northumberland last Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clemens with several lady friends left for Ashley, Tuesday evening.

Rich'd. Stoudt has moved from Sayre to Berwick, which gives the Berwick Cornet band their former leader.

The appearance of the Y. M. C. A. building thus far seems very satisfactory to all.

The pump belonging to the Water Co., gave out Monday morning, but was soon put in repair.

Diphtheria is spreading very badly about town, not less than forty cases being reported. Most all the children wear those delicious little scent bags containing camphor and assafoetida. It is a good disinfectant never-the-less.

The Y. M. R. C. were very much disappointed in not having the Hon. J. H. Landis for speaker Friday evening. But managed to secure Prof. W. E. Smith and Mr. W. F. Reeder who spoke a little on the "tariff question." The honorable is billed for this (Friday) evening.

Quite a number of the foot-ball club met on the grounds below the rolling mill Saturday and took advantage of the fine weather by having a good time. This is a very good exercise and should be kept up, especially by those confined to the offices, etc. DEW.

Buckhorn.

Miss Anna Stroup has returned from a visit with relatives at Eldredsville, Sullivan county.

Miss Hattie Appleman, who has been spending the latter part of the Summer in northern Columbia, for health, is with us again.

Where were the Patrons of Husbandry last Friday evening? We saw no lanterns or heard no rattle of carriage wheels.

The following corps of teachers for this district will open their respective schools on Monday, October 20th:

Buckhorn.—Lower grade, Mattie Wanich; upper grade, [no name given.—ED.]
Forks.—Herbert Grotz.
Valley.—Mr. Reeder.
Doll.—Lizzie Moore.
Leidy's.—William Handelong.
Chestnut Grove.—Mamie Girton.

Rev. Stevens preached for Dr. Monroe of Bloomsburg, on Sunday last, depriving Buckhorn of services in the morning.

Director Old made some repairs about his school house on Monday last.

Some of the farmers are plowing, threshing buckwheat, cutting and husking corn. Better imitate Paul and say "This one thing I do."

In driving by the Red Mill the other day we were surprised to see how gay it looks, and what a business-like appearance it presents. Laying off the old siding and putting on a new one, and crowning it with what resembles a Pullman Palace, no trace of the old building meets the eye. I. W. McKelvy is saving no expense to make it a first-class mill. He is preparing to do merchant and custom work by both processes, the old and new. By the time it is finished it will be the best mill the county affords.

Of the many hunters that have softly tread our forests Daniel Harris has been the most successful, having shot five fine gray squirrels in one chase.

The two farms now occupied by Messrs. Sterling and Ohl were bequeathed by the late M. S. Appleman to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Unangst; the farm where Joseph Hummer lives to Mrs. Shoch, and the one cultivated by Wm. Richart to his son, Lloyd Appleman. These farms all lie in our township.

Charles Ward moved to-day (Tuesday) in the Scott house in Wedgetown. This fills the last empty house.

Parties desiring harness will do well to give our new saddler, John Pooley, a call.

Our band discourses some very good music for the time they have been practicing. If the interest now manifested is kept up the time will not be long until Buckhorn band will have regained its former reputation.

Suits made up in city style by experienced workmen. Call and see what to wear and how to wear it, at David Lowenberg's, the fine merchant tailor of Bloomsburg.

Centralia.

Protracted meetings were held in the Methodist church last week, and were largely attended. Among the clergymen present, were Rev's. Wood, of Gordon, Horning of Berwick and Benscoter of Harrisburg.

A bicycle club has been organized in the corner. Mr. Fetzer the president received a beautiful Star machine on Saturday, Mr. Fetzer and his two-wheeled vehicle will, no doubt, be the object of much curiosity, as it is the first one we have had in this section.

The Centralia correspondent of the Ashland *Local* says work on the Catholic church has been suspended until spring, for what reason he could not learn. Such is not the case. The repairing will be continued as usual. The only work left until spring is the plastering.

Patrick Cain, residing in Dark Corner had a leg broken, by a plank falling on him on Tuesday.

Richard Horan and Ed. Sweeney, two worthy young men of town, will leave for Council Bluff, Iowa, in a few days, with the view of locating there if things are suitable.

Frank Conway, a boarder of James McBrearty's decamped one night last week, with his board bill and several articles of clothing belonging to his fellow boarders. He also took a watch of Matthew Sullivan, who is under treatment at the Hospital. The police are on his trail, but have not as yet, succeeded in capturing him.

Diphtheria has again made its appearance here, and parents should be very careful, as it is of a contagious nature. The latest victim is a child of David Watkins which died on Saturday.

The admirers of Cleveland and Hendricks, in the upper "shanties" have organized a club in opposition to the Irish Blaine and Logan club. The former has a membership of 150, while the Blaineites have but 15.

Isaac Boyer, boss at the Continental, has been seriously ill the past week, the effects of drinking impure water.

Thomas Cain, a boy of sixteen, fell from the trestle work at the Centralia Colliery on Saturday, and broke his leg. He was taken to the Hospital.

The Bargess has notified all hotel and saloon keepers, to keep their houses closed on Sunday. The police officers are ordered to arrest all persons found drunk on that day.

A fight was indulged in by several young "bloods" on Millard's corner, Saturday evening in which one of the parties got a pretty good pummeling. No arrests were made as the fight was carried on very quietly, and the police knew nothing of it.

A young child of Frank Haggerty's died on Thursday from diphtheria.

Edward Rooney and Katie Brennan, were married on Monday by Rev. Russel. We wish Ed. and his bride a pleasant voyage through life.

Miss Kate Tempest of the Shenandoah *Herald* was in town last week, and one of our clerks looked happy.

Misses Larned and Reese of Dickinson Seminary spent Sunday, with their parents.

A literary Society will be organized by the young men in the upper part of town, next week. This is a wise step and should be encouraged by all.

Miss Stackhouse of Hazleton, was in town last week, as the guest of Mrs. G. M. Larned.

James Barry, of Germantown, left for an extended tour through the west on Tuesday by the popular Lehigh Valley route.

A night school was opened on Monday evening by Prof. Heffner, for the benefit of those who are unable to attend during the day.

Louis Reb formerly of the firm of Reb & Metz, Ashland, is now clerking in L. A. Riley & Co's store.

The Democrats of Ashland, had a grand mass meeting on Saturday evening. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Schalk and O'Hare of Pottsville.

Bargains unprecedented are now offered in Fall and Winter clothing. Elegant styles, new patterns, enticing prices. At the popular store of David Lowenberg.

Hawking and Peddling.

COMMONWEALTH *versus* CHARLES EDSON.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

The defendant here, Charles Edson, is indicted for an alleged violation of a penal statute of the commonwealth. It is not charged that he has committed any act bad in itself, contrary to good morals and such as conscience condemns, but only an act forbidden by a statute designed to aid in regulating the business affairs of the community, but not an act interdicted by any natural sentiment or perception of the difference between right and wrong. The law-makers, therefore, restricted the punishment for the breaking of this law to the imposition upon the convict of a fine without imprisonment; a restraint of liberty not seeming to be deserved by one who has committed an offense created so by merely human enactment. And it was doubtless supposed that the imposition of the amount of fine named in the penal clause would be amply sufficient to deter the person accused and convicted from a repetition of his unlawful act, and, by way of example, to deter all others who might otherwise be tempted to begin.

The law in respect to hawkers and peddlars differs in the different counties of this commonwealth. Before the adoption of the constitution of 1874, local laws were allowed under the provisions of the constitution in force up to that time, and some were passed regulating auctions and sales by licensed vendors variously in the various counties, as you have doubtless observed by what has been exhibited before you in the course of this trial. In 1832 a law was passed in respect to auctions in Lancaster county, and, in 1833, by a supplemental act, provision was made as to the manner of carrying out that law in that county, and the proper mode of procedure against one prosecuted for its violation. In 1846 a law was passed for Schuylkill county, and this law referred back to the law for Lancaster county, without, however, repeating the terms of that law as to the steps by which the State should proceed to enforce the act or to inflict the punishment for its nonobservance. In 1848 the Schuylkill county act was extended to the county of Columbia (among others), and is in force here to-day. It provides that "no person shall sell or expose to sale, within the county of Columbia, as a hawker, pedlar or traveling merchant, any goods, wares or merchandise, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, to be inflicted in the manner provided by the act of Sixth April, 1833, entitled 'a supplement to the act regulating auctions in the city of Lancaster and other towns in the commonwealth, passed the 7th day of April, 1832.'" That mode of proceeding is by a complaint before a magistrate, a binding over to court, and an indictment in the Quarter Sessions. This line of procedure, pointed out by the act of 1833, is the one that has been pursued in this case, and the defendant here is called upon to answer the general charge of having violated the law by the sale of goods, wares and merchandise within the county of Columbia, as "a hawker, pedlar or traveling merchant." It is also particularly alleged against him, that he made, as such hawker and pedlar or traveling merchant, sales to certain individuals named in several counts.

The first question which naturally arises is, 'What is meant by a hawker, pedlar or traveling merchant; what did the Legislature mean when they used those terms? Cases involving this question have frequently been before the courts, not only in this State, but elsewhere. In earlier use, the term "hawker" meant one whose occupation was somewhat other than that which is now commonly understood to constitute what has since been made the criminal offense called "hawking." When the Legislature employs in a statute words that are current in vernacular speech, known by the people generally, the meaning and construction to be assigned to such words as terms in the law, are settled by reference to the usual sense of those words among men who habitually use them; to their power according to the popular understanding and acceptation. What is that, in respect to the words "a hawker, pedlar, or traveling merchant?" A hawker, as has been read to you from Abbot's Law Dictionary, is defined to be a person who carries about merchandise from place to place for sale, as opposed to or distinguished from one who sells at an established shop or store. But the term now popularly applied to designate one who not only carries goods for sale but likewise seeks for purchasers of his goods in any manner, whether it be by outcry or by placard or other device upon the vehicle he drives, or by any other way of inviting persons to buy of him any portable goods, wares or merchandise that he may have in a pack upon his back or in a wagon at the door or upon the road or even in a canal boat upon the water, in anything that he moves about with him from place to place and from house to house, soliciting custom, is a "pedlar." So that these terms "hawker" and "pedlar" as they are employed in these statutes cited, are identical in meaning, signify one and the same thing; and I think that "traveling merchant" is merely another added synonym, the Legislature coupling these several terms because the public may make use of one of them in one locality and another in another; so that nothing is more common than to join in a statute, especially in a prohibitory one, all the various names by which the thing prohibited is commonly called. A merchant, according to the present understanding of the term, is one who traffics, trades, in anything as a business, by way of barter or exchange of goods for money, who makes his living by buying and selling or by frequent negotiation, whether as an importer from foreign countries or as a wholesale or retail dealer in home productions. There are several sorts of merchants. As distinguished by some writers, we have *merchant adventurers*, or such who engage in hazardous enterprises, as risks at sea; *merchants dormant*, silent partners in a firm, that is to say, furnishing capital but not actually engaged in managing the concerns of the house; *merchants resident*, who maintain a 'stand,' as it is called, a permanent place of business; and *traveling merchants*, who, though they may have a fixed warehouse of supplies, yet do not confine the conduct of their business to any certain place. What you have to do is to apply this distinction between a traveling merchant and a merchant resident—one who resides at a particular point where he transacts his business. The conclusion to which our courts would seem to have arrived is that the term "traveling merchant," as used in this act of 1846, which is our law here, is in meaning substantially the same as that of "pedlar," so that, when the Legislature used the terms "hawker, pedlar or traveling merchant," they would have accomplished the same purpose if they had used the term "pedlar" alone without the others; and with regard to who is a "pedlar" or a "hawker and pedlar," I have already instructed you that he is one who goes about with goods, making sales or seeking to make sales. These definitions which I give you of these terms, you will apply to the facts as you may find them to be, and so determine whether the defendant here occupies the position of a "hawker, pedlar, or traveling merchant"—whether he did so during the period when (it is alleged) he violated this law of 1846.

You will notice that the act of assembly forbids a sale by a person traveling, does not forbid traveling about the country with goods, but forbids selling them or offering them for sale. That raises the question as to what is meant by a sale. This is a technical legal term, one to which judicial decisions have attached a meaning referred to in a case cited in your hearing, where it was held by our Supreme Court that a contract in Mercer county for goods to be delivered in Erie county is a sale in Erie, not in Mercer county. I instruct you, therefore, that a sale is not made at the time and place of the order being given to the merchant, of a contract being made to send certain goods, when that place is away from the merchants place of business. By such an order as that no title passes to the goods that are contracted for, the title remains still in the merchant, who may or may not send the goods, as he sees proper. If his store were burned down, and all his goods were destroyed by fire, he would sustain the loss, and not the man who ordered the goods. If any goods at the store were stolen, the purchaser in the country, I mean the person who ordered them, could not complain; he could not identify any portion of the property in the store as his; he could maintain neither trover nor trespass for any act that any individual might have committed upon them; therefore the title to the property did not pass; there was an arrangement that the articles bargained for should be sent and that the sale should be consummated, but the sale is not perfected till the goods are delivered. This incomplete purchase is to be separated from a purchase made by a customer at the shop or store of a merchant where he orders the goods and either pays for them or the merchant gives him credit for the price of them, and the customer goes away without taking the goods, and they are afterwards sent to him by the merchant, as is the practice now almost everywhere except in the case of persons living out in the country remote from a village or town. There is a difference between the act of a merchant supplying a patron with goods ordered at the store in that way, and the act of a merchant who goes out into the country and solicits custom, takes orders at a distance from his residence, and then a day or two or a week or at any interval of time afterwards carries out goods in quantity, although perhaps not in bulk, done up in packages, to the places where he had been spoken to for them; I say there is a distinction, a material and important one, between that case of a purchase at the shop or store, and this of a purchase away from the shop; the law recognizes a difference between transacting business at one's place of business and going abroad seeking buyers for one's goods, wares or merchandise. In the former case no question can arise in respect to the legality of the sale while in the latter case the legality of the sale depends upon the surrounding facts.

In judging whether a person is a pedlar or not, all the circumstances are to be taken into consideration; first, settle what are the facts, and then inquire whether those facts constitute the person a pedlar. Look at his equipment for carrying goods, the provision that he had made for himself. The law, as you have heard, makes no distinction as to whether one goes in a canal boat or in a two-horse carriage or in a one-horse carriage, or on foot; in other words, it is decided that a man may peddle with any sort of vehicle or without having any, and be liable to the penalty for the violation of the law; but, in judging whether he pursues his business as a pedlar or not, his equipment, the facilities he has, are to be taken into account—the quantity of goods that he carries, the kinds of goods that he carries, the shape in which he has them, the manner in which he makes his sales and conducts his business generally, the extent of his travels, how much territory he covers in his peregrinations, how far he goes, whether simply in his own immediate neighborhood that he may sell some goods, or prepared to supply a considerable extent of country, as evidenced not merely by his means of transportation but by the amount and character of his load, indicating the goods that he expects to dispose of in his trips. So the frequency of his being on the road, and whether he carries goods for sale simply or for exchange, follows a regular route or diverges from it, these and all other surrounding facts are to be taken into consideration in determining whether he is a "hawker, pedlar, or traveling merchant."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

When the Mason & Hamlin Company announced the accomplishment of a great improvement in Upright Pianos, which they would soon give to the public, much was expected, because of the vast improvements which had been effected by them in reed instruments, and the acknowledged superexcellence of their organs. These expectations are fully justified by the pianos which have extraordinary purity and refinement of tone. Every mechanic will see that the peculiarities of their construction must add greatly to their durability and especially their capacity to keep in good tune.

This company have as great a future in their pianos as they are already realizing in their organs, which are confessedly unequalled among such instruments.—*Boston Traveller.*

Too Young to Comprehend.

From the Chicago News.

"Paw, be you fur Blaine?"

"Yes, my son, red-hot for Blaine."

"Well, what about them letters?"

"Why, you see, my boy, an infernal rascal named Fisher—a sneak, a liar, a thief, a scallawag and scoundrel named Fisher—published some letters that he says Mr. Blaine wrote to him."

Did them show that Mr. Blaine was a bad man?"

"No, indeed, my son. On the contrary, they showed that he is a man above reproach—a man of lofty honor and strictest integrity. A man of—"

"Say, paw, then I sh'd think Mr. Fisher was a real good man to print 'em an' let everybody see what a good man Mr. Bl—"

"There, there, never mind, Theophilus. You are too young to understand politics. Run along and play now."

Address of Independent Republicans.

The Independents and Republicans have issued an address from their head quarters at 142 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, which reads as follows:

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:

The settlement of the questions arising from the war, as admitted by the Republican presidential candidate, gives to thoughtful voters the opportunity of casting aside the dead issues of the past and of acting on the living issues of the present and the future.

As regards the currency, much has already been settled rather through the force of circumstances than by the foresight of either of the parties, while both show equal reluctance to grapple with what remains. With respect to the tariff, we in no way recognize that protection is at stake in the present canvass in the sense in which the Republican managers would have us believe. The utterances of both parties in their respective platforms are so nearly identical that there can be found no definite contention between them. Besides, the power of the Executive to determine the revenue legislation of the country is too remote to render this a controlling factor in a presidential canvass. The decision rests with Congress, and the intelligent voter can have no difficulty in separating his Congressional from his Electoral ticket and in thus satisfying his convictions in both directions. Many of the members of this Association are pronounced protectionists whose interests are largely dependent, as they believe, on the continued prosperity of the manufactures fostered by the tariff, and they can recognize no danger to these interests from the success of the candidate of a party which in the last Session of Congress only showed in its efforts at tariff revision its own hopeless division on the subject, and was forced at Chicago to adopt an expression of policy so nearly akin to that of its rival.

As regards the reform of the Civil Service we see the Republican National Committee has been seeking every ingenious device whereby to evade the legal penalties of assessing office holders, and it has recognized, as its representative in Virginia, General Mahone, well known as one of the most reckless spoilsmen of the age. The permanent establishment of the principle of this reform now depends mainly upon the faithful execution of the present law in letter and spirit. A President earnestly in its favor can infuse its spirit throughout the service; a President secretly opposed to it can render it virtually nugatory. It would therefore be impossible for any friend of the reform to justify the support of one who, like Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House, delayed its progress for years, when, to use the language of the New York *Tribune*, of June 19, 1874: "Mr. Blaine, with 'distinguished ability,' appointed a committee on that subject (civil service reform) which strangled the reform and scalped it, and then executed a war dance over it." No stronger contrast can be presented than that which exists between his record on this subject and that of his subject and that of his principal opponent, who has been the faithful and efficient promoter of the reform and has not hesitated for its sake to alienate powerful sections of his own party, from whose hostility thus aroused the Republicans draw their strongest hopes for success in the pending election.

Not the least of the material interests involved in the canvass are those which would be at the mercy of the foreign policy of the Executive if it should fall into the hands of Mr. Blaine. During the few months in which, three years ago, he occupied the Department of State, he developed a brilliant incapacity which is full of pregnant warnings for the future. We need only refer to his neglect to vindicate the rights of the American citizens imprisoned abroad without trial, while inviting a rebuff from England by his blunders over the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; to his uncalled for interference with Mexico about the Gautemala boundary, resulting in another and even more decided rebuff; and to his converting his high office into a claim-agency for adventures in his guano policy with unhappy Peru. With an intellect so unbalanced at the head of affairs, the country could never feel secure that it might not at any moment find itself involved in complications rendering war virtually unavoidable, and all industrial and mercantile interests would suffer incalculably from this prolonged and continued uncertainty.

Yet above all in its importance is the issue which the Republican party raised when it nominated as its candidate a man convicted out of his own mouth of prostituting for gain the public trusts confided to him. We fail to see how any citizen can read the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Warren Fisher, Jr., with the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, and not be convinced that Mr. Blaine was eager to sell his official influence as Speaker of the House, in whatever manner might best serve his personal interests. Whether it was in Little Rock bonds, or a National bank charter, or a share in the Northern Pacific Railroad, he exhibited himself as an active trader whenever official influence was to be exchanged for money or money's worth. Nor was his position improved by his attempts at defence, consisting of falsehood, evasion and refusal to explain on the ground that these were his "private affairs," —as if the Speaker of the House of Representatives could have any "affairs," of business involving his personal honesty and official honor, too "private" for acknowledgment and explanation. Conspicuous as he has been in Congress, Mr. Blaine's name is not prominently connected with a single act of well-devised statesmanship; he has risen from poverty to wealth on a meagre Congressional salary, and the revelations of his correspondence suggest the way in which that wealth has probably been acquired. These charges are directly relevant to his candidacy; they have not been newly sprung on the country for political purposes in the heat of a presidential campaign.

This Committee has delayed its appeal to its fellow-citizens to see whether any explanation of the charges against Mr. Blaine would be made which would relieve him from their weight, but the apologies offered thus far have only admitted the truth of the accusations while seeking to extenuate them.

HENRY C. LEA, President.
LINCOLN L. ETRE, Secretary.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Persons coming to town during the fair will do well to call at Mrs. Maize's Millinery Store where you will find a full line of fall and winter hats and bonnets ready trimed. All prices at Miss Workheiser's old stand.

A free pass to I. W. Hartman & Son's stores during the Fair to see their fine stock of goods.

You can get black silk and cashmeres at Lutz & Sloan's 10 per cent. cheaper than ever.

9999 1-9 spring chickens,
8888 1-8 old hens,
7777 1-7 pigeons,
6666 1-6 ducks,
5555 1-5 geese,
4444¼ good calves,
3333⅓ large shoats,
2222½ lbs. pitted cherries,
1111 lbs. dried raspberries.
All the above wanted at Light Street, by
July 25-3m SILAS YOUNG.

A new dress for your wife or daughter from I. W. Hartman & Son's store, when you go some from the Fair would please them.

Dark calicoes 5 cents, and Appleton "A" muslin 7½ cents a yard by the bolt, at Lutz & Sloan's.

At Mrs. Maize's Millinery Store you will find a full line of Jerseys. Latest style of bonnets, hoods and caps for children.

LUMBER.—Planing mill in lumber yard. I have all kinds of worked lumber—white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring; white pine and hemlock German siding, surface boards, surface siding, wainscoting, moulding. All kinds of lumber in rough, at Lightstreet, by
aug 22-3m SILAS YOUNG.

A place where all are free and welcome during the Fair at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The best place to buy dress goods either silk or plain and plaid dress flannels at Clark & Son.

Visitors to the Fair will find a fine assortment of dry goods and notions at very low prices at Lutz & Sloan's.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hemlock boards, plank 2 by 4, joice, bill stuff, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long worked lumber, flooring, German and bevel siding, surface boards and siding, sawed shingles No 1, 2 and 3, chestnut, hemlock and pine, shingle and ceiling lath.

I have made arrangements with a couple of steam saw mills if there is any thing that I have'nt got I can get it at short notice at Light Street by
July 25-3 m SILAS YOUNG.

The rush for new and nice goods during the Fair will be at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

A large assortment of new blanket shawls, Broche and Paisley shawls and black Thibet shawls, cheaper than ever offered at Lutz & Sloan's.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

Don't fail to see I. W. Hartman & Son's new cashmeres, new coats, new shawls, &c., when you come to the Fair.

For velvets, plushes and silks, go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Goods are being piled up at I. W. Hartman & Son's, for Fair times. Call and see them.

Single and double wool shawls at Clark & Son, very cheap. Go see them.

Next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be Fair at I. W. Hartman & Son's double stores. See to it that you get in free.

Ladies' and children's ready-made coats cheaper than ever. All new goods, no old stock, Clark & Son.

Bring one of I. W. Hartman & Son's circulars with you when you come to the Fair and see if the prices agree.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

"HACKMETACK,"

A lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

PUT UPON HIS FEET.

"Set up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first teaspoonful relieved me, I can honestly recommend it." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y.

WILL YOU SUFFER

with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SOME STRONG MINDED WOMEN

Can regulate their husbands amazingly fast, should they not do their duty. Burdock Blood Bitters are a good regulator of the circulation. They are excelusively a blood tonic, and consequently strike at the root of many serious ailments.

CATARRH CURED.

health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Moyer Bros.

KICKED OUT.

How many people there are who are struggling to rise in this world that are kicked down and out by envious rivals. Thomas' Eclectric Oil never "kicked out" its patrons. It is true blue. For throat affections, asthma and catarrh it is a certain and rapid cure.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH

and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL

Immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Moyer Bros.

☞ The Voice of the People. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY,

A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. Sold by Moyer Bros.

ARE YOU MADE

Miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Moyer Bros.

TIME IS MONEY.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Billousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

WHY WILL YOU

Cough when Shiloh's Cure will give you immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and $1. Sold by Moyer Bros.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists.
Sep 19-5t

BRIDGE DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Co., held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said company was declared, payable to stockholders immediately. J. B. ROBINS, Treas.
Catawissa, Oct. 2, 1884.

NOTICE IN PARTITION,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Margaret Mellick late of Scott township, deceased, to Wilson B. Mellick the petitioner, residing at Sunbury, Pa., Hiram B. Mellick residing at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa., Peter B. Mellick, residing at Lock Haven, Clinton, Co., Pa., Phoebe Omans intermarried with Zeboath Omans, residing at Burr Oaks, St. Jo. Co., Mich., Anna Margaret Shaw, intermarried with Dan'l. Shaw, residing at Burns, Laramee, Wyo. Territory, Isaiah Mellick residing at Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., Jacob B. Mellick residing at Lyons City, Clinton, Co., Iowa, and Lavina I. Hendrix intermarried with B. A. Hendrix residing at New Freedom, York,

The New Orleans Exposition

OFFICE OF
ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER OF PENN'A,
MECHANICSBURG, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Oct. 1, 1884.

The World's Centennial Exposition which opens in the city of New Orleans Dec. 1st next, and continues open for six months, is attracting the attention of all civilized countries and is already an assured success. Every State and Territory in the Union, Mexico, the countries of South America and nearly all of the European Governments are contributing of their natural products to the exhibition, and it is now beyond doubt that the Exposition will equal, if not surpass, the great Centennial held in Philadelphia in 1876.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is highly important that the great State of Pennsylvania, so rich in agricultural and mineral products, as well as foremost among the States in her varied manufacturing industries, should be amply and thoroughly represented. Having been assigned the task of collecting the agricultural and mineral exhibits of this State, I am anxious to do my duty in a manner that will do no injustice to the enterprising citizens of this Commonwealth. To this end I most respectfully solicit the co-operation of every farmer in the State. Those who are willing to assist in this work will proceed as follows:

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE.

Let each contributor give to this purpose two quarts of every kind and variety of wheat, rye, oats, barley and other cereals raised by him this season, placing the samples of each, separately, in a strong paper sack, marked with the name and variety of cereal, *name of donor, county and township.* The entire contributions of each one to be packed in a box, conveyed to the nearest freight depot and forwarded to R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, the freight to be paid by me on the receipt of the contribution at this place. Do not ship by express if at all possible to send by regular freight, as the former will be too expensive for me.

Samples of potatoes, Winter apples, pears, quinces, etc., in quantity of 10 each; corn, 10 ears of each variety; dried and evaporated fruits in one quart parcels, and other products of the farm, orchard and garden that will bear transportation and keep without decay for a few months, may be included in contributions for exhibition.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

In order to make the undertaking successful and establish a name highly creditable to the willingness of the farmers to assist in every way to advance the interests of agriculture, and to give to our own State a proud prominence in the display at the Exposition, the work must be entered upon without delay, and if at all possible have the samples reach me by Nov. 1st.

As a people we are all greatly interested in the success of this project. A failure will reflect adversely on the cause of agriculture, while a grand success, such as the farmers of this State are abundantly able to make, will give to their calling a character and standing second to that of no other, and unsurpassed by any of the varied industries that will place on exhibition the products of their skill and labor.

Respectfully, R. H. THOMAS,
Alternate Commissioner.

Feeding Hay.

Animals, like men, when the opportunity for exercising preferences is presented, are apt to consider that the best only is good enough for them; and if more hay is given than they require will pick out the tenderest and sweetest portions and leave the remainder, which not only wastes valuable feed, but encourages the habit of daintiness in the animals which is conducive to anything but thrift. Animals that pick over their food, smelling and poking every blade and stem in apparent hesitation as to whether to eat or not, do not compare in thriftiness with the good, square eaters, whose appetites give them a good relish for a reasonable quantity of any proper food. The general practice is to 'feed enough' which is correct enough when just enough is given, and very incorrect when great quantities are given to be trampled under foot or otherwise wasted. But, with hay in bulk, it is not easy to guage the quantity given, and even if this were possible, it would vary materially with the quality of the product, although where good grain rations are given, variations in the quality of hay are not so important. We remember once weighing some hay that had been passed through a cutting machine, and that a great big pile of it uncut, measured only a few bushel basketfuls after the machine had done with it, weighing seven and a half pounds to the basket, or just half the weight of coarse wheat bran weighed at the same time. It is not possible in the practical operation of the farm, to be strictly accurate in some matters, but whatever departures there may be should be, so far as possible, controlled by calculation, and not left altogether to accident. The farmer cannot have a chemical analysis made of his hay to ascertain its exact intrinsic value, and he cannot weigh out to each bullock so many pounds and so many ounces; but he can, considering the quantity of grain he is feeding and the average quality of hay, make up his mind about how many pounds he should feed. If he does this, and finds part of it wasted he can decrease the quantity, and if the quantity should be insufficient, his own practical observation will soon disclose that fact to him. Having made up his mind about how many pounds to feed, he will have to guess and weigh a few times until he can approximate somewhat the desired quantity, and will have a basis or starting point from which to increase or decrease the ration. Beside he is pursuing a method, and there is nothing that contributes so much toward sharpening one's powers of observation and ripening his experience as the habit of doing everything according to some fixed method or plan.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

An Arab widow who has a chance to marry again visits her first husband's grave the night before the second marriage takes place, where she kneels and prays him not to be offended at her for taking another husband. But, as a guarantee against any failure of her prayers to appease the deceased, she takes along with her a donkey laden with water and saturates the grave, a proceeding which is calculated to keep the dead husband cool under the most aggravating circumstances.

Sunday, says a California paper, is devoted to athletic sports at the penitentiary—quoiting, running, leaping and similar acts of worship.

Wood Ashes in the Orchard.

Among the most common and most valuable of special manures I place wood ashes. The amount of ash and its relative composition vary with the kind and part of vegetable burned, but we may safely take the ash of the body of the beech tree as representing the average composition of wood ashes. One bushel of ashes represents about two and a half tons of dry body wood. Wood ashes contain all the required elements of plant nutrition except nitrogen. One hundred pounds of wood ashes contain sixteen pounds of potash worth eighty cents, three and a half pounds of soda worth two cents, sixty-seven pounds of lime and magnesia worth eight cents, and five and a half pounds phosphoric acid worth twenty six cents. If we had to buy in market in the cheapest form the manurial materials contained in one hundred pounds of ashes the cost would be one dollar and sixteen cents. Can you afford to throw away such valuable materials, or sell them for sixpence a bushel to a soap boiler? No argument is needed; here is the value and there is the selling price. Draw your own conclusions.

Even when the ashes have been leached to the last degree, till every soluble thing has been washed away, they still have value, for the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia remain, and they are worth thirty-four cents for one hundred pounds, or six dollars and eighty cents a ton. The market gardeners of Long Island knew their value, and sent ships one thousand miles to bring the ashery heaps of Maine, even when they had to draw the ashes five miles before reaching the ships. But I will not consume your time to tell how they do things down East, but I will give you my experience with leached ashes in Eaton County.

More than thirty years ago I settled in Vermontville and bought a lot for my home, or, as I expressed it to my wife, "I fenced in two and a half acres of paradise." The soil was stiff boulder clay, and had been exhausted by a rotation consisting of wheatstubble and wheat. Here I planted every fruit-bearing tree and shrub of superior value, and in the slections of fruit "I withheld not my heart from any joy." I kept a cow and three horses, for in the thinly settled country horse flesh had to bear brunt of hard work. I had plenty of stable manure and used it freely. But soon found that excess of stable manure gave my pear trees the fire blight, made my apples run to water sprouts and suckers and my grapes ran wild in the wild wood.

I then turned my attention to a heap of leached ashes near by and had seventy-five or eighty tons of these ashes scattered over my field. No more fire blight nor water sprouts, but golden fruit in bountiful supply. Like my ever-so great-grandfather, Adam, I left my paradise, which passed through several hands, and at last came into the possession of Mrs. B. in exchange for a one hundred and sixty-acre farm. Her son told me that she received more money from the sale of fruit from that two and a half-acre lot than she received from the hundred and sixty-acre farm. The soil has not forgotten that liberal dressing of leached ashes applied more than twenty-five years ago. —*Prof. Kendzie, of Michigan Agricultural College.*

A Much Contested Will.

COMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM A MAN'S MANY VENTURES ON THE SEA OF MATRIMONY.

Fifty-four years ago Robert Watkins, then a young man living at Llangannon, Wales, married Ellen Llewellyn, who a few months thereafter presented him with a son. Watkins repudiated the child and parted from his wife, coming to America and locating at Roaring Creek, near the Columbia county line. Here he married Mary Evans. The first wife went to England subsequently and married and had other children. Two children were born to Watkins here and then his second wife died. Some years subsequently he married Sarah Feats. Prior to the wedding they made an ante-nuptial agreement by which either was to have an interest in the estate of the other. Mrs. Feats was a widow and possessed of considerable means. Watkins' two children had grown up and it was in their interest that the settlement was made. Two years ago he died, leaving a will by which his property was devised to his son and daughter, the children of Mary Evans.

Notwithstanding his will and settlement his third wife set up a claim for widow's dower. While she was disputing about this with the two heirs under the will there appeared two other claimants to the estate, who gave their names as Parry. They claim to be the offspring of the son of Ellen Llewellyn. Among the evidence they offer as to the genuineness of their claim is a silver watch which their grandmother presented to Watkins at the time of his marriage to Ellen, and which he left behind when he fled from Wales. With these steps in a Mrs. Edwards, producing a certificate of her marriage with Watkins, and challenging the former Mrs. Feats and the other claimants to do likewise. The Parrys live in Luzerne county, while the legatees under the will live at Ashland, Schuylkill county. They are Robert M. Watkins and the wife of coal operator David Vaughn. The Parrys throw an additional feature into the case by charging that a sister of their grandmother came here to see Watkins twenty years ago, and was never heard of afterwards and their intimations are not complimentary to the man whose estate they claim to share.

The Value of Eggs as Nutriment.

Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet, in fact a luxury which only the rich or well to do can afford to use. But it is a mistake when we consider their food value, their nourishing qualities. Eggs, like milk, contain every element necessary for the development of the perfect animal. This is proved by the fact that bones, muscles, blood, feathers, everything in fact that makes the fully formed chicken is contained in the yolk and white of an egg. Indeed, there is no more concentrated or nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are just in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. It, therefore, we eat to obtain trength, we will find that two or three eggs properly cooked will afford more nourishment than a piece of meat of equal market value. When we come to compare the cost of producing eggs and pork we find it costs nearly twice as much to produce a pound of pork as it does a pound of eggs, and taking into account the nutritive value of each and the comparitive prices of the two on an average, the pork is three times as costly a food as eggs, and certainly much less wholesome.

Preparing Fruit for Market.

When the apple trees are loaded with fruit, October is a busy month with the orchardist, and if the orchard is to be made a profitable one, more attention than formerly must be given to selecting and packing the fruit; the sharp competition and the great distances which the fruit is transported, compels careful gathering, intelligent selection and judicious packing, if any profit is to be realized.

In making selections it is, as a rule, best to first pick out all of the best fruit,—that which is of good form, large size, and free from any appearance of worms; such fruit, packed so as to receive the least possible injury by transportation, will always command a fair price. The second picking should be the smaller size, but sound and perfect in form; these will command a fair price, if they are well-known varieties. Sometimes a third quality, composed of the large imperfect fruit, will pay for selecting; this quality should be sold for consumption at once; but as a rule, it pays quite as well to sell the remainder, after selecting two qualities, for drying and for cider, or to work them up at home, drying the best and feeding out to the cattle the remainder.

In packing the first quality of favorite varieties, each apple should be wrapped in thin paper, and very carefully packed in barrels or boxes, filling the barrel or box so full that every apple will keep in its place. As soon as packed the fruit should be stored in some cool place, where the temperature is very even. In packing apples never, if it can be avoided, pack more than one variety in a barrel, but if two varieties, must be put in, separate them and put a paper between them, and mark on the outside the names of both varieties. Every package should not only be plainly marked, giving the variety, but also the name of the grower or packer; thus each grower or packer will acquire a reputation according as he deserves; if buyers would refuse to buy apples not so marked it would aid very much those who put up honest packages.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

In 1880 there were of colored persons in the United States 4,001,207 ten years old and upward of whom 3,220, 878, or seventy persons of every hundred, could not write. Now there are 3,600,000 colored persons in the United States over ten years of age who can not write.

White birch bark appears to be a very desirable object in the arts. An oil taken from it imparts to leather made in Russia the peculiar odor, the origin of which was long a puzzle to leather manufacturers in other countries. When the oil is dissolved in alcohol it can be applied to preserve fabrics and render them waterproof. It keeps insects from the products of the loom, and does not affect the pliability of cloth.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

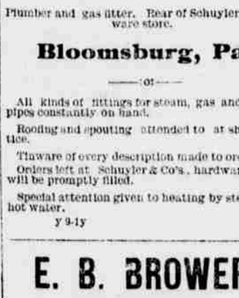
James H. Mercer guarantees positive relief for any cough, cold, croup, or lung complaint by using Acker's English Remedy, or will refund the money.

James H. Mercer wishes it known that he guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion ever made, they always relieve headache.

H. G. Eshleman,
Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
—or—
All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.
Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.
Tinware of every description made to order.
Orders left at Schuyler & Co's. hardware store will be promptly filled.
Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.
y 9-1y

E. B. BROWER,
PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.
DEALER IN
STOVES & TINWARE.
All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.
☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.
Corner of Main & East Sts.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Something New!
We would respectfully announce to the people of Bloomsburg and vicinity that we have opened a first-class laundry and ladies' hair goods store, Bloomsburg, Pa., in Dentler's new store, Main Street. Ladies' can have their combings made up into waves, switches, frizzes, &c.



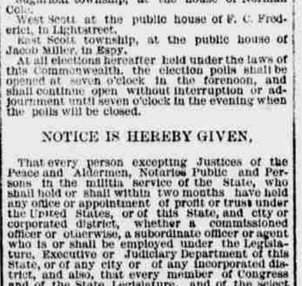
This cut represents our very popular Victoria Wave. This is dressed with the hair falling on the forehead, and the ends made in Montagues. Can be dressed plain.
We handle all styles and varieties. But the **Brown & Baldwin** Wave with our close parting is unsurpassed and acknowledged by all to excel any other wave made. There is a part, but so made that the lace does not show, thus avoiding the wig like appearance of all other waves. Langtry's and Bernhart's Waves and English Bangs are very fine, made in any style. Six steam switches made of the finest quality, all long hair. Natural gray hair a specialty. Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees and one-half Wigs made to order. Waves done up and exchanged.
All our goods made of natural curly hair, and are warranted. Samples cheerfully shown. Ladies' hair dressed and head cleaned by lady attendants. We also have a fine line of Face Powder and Shampoo. Ladies will find it to their advantage to deal with us as we dress our waves and front pieces to suit the wearer.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DAVIS' FRENCH DYE WORKS.
THE LAUNDRY
consists of fine polished work done up on short notice. Family washing a specialty. Goods called for and delivered. Soliciting your favors we are respectfully
Brown & Baldwin.
sept 26

$65 A MONTH and BOARD for three live young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.
Oct 2-1y 3

Vital Questions!!!!
Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"*Some form of Hops!!!*"
CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:
"*Mandrake? or Dandelion!!!!*"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.
CHAPTER II.
"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula,
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every nighborhood in the known world.
☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the wh te label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.
I, JOHN MOURER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on
Tuesday, November 4, 1884
being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month; for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:
Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.
One person for Congressman-at-Large.
One person for Congress from the 11th Congressional District.
Two persons for Representatives of Pennsylvania.
One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Columbia County.
One person for Register and Recorder of Columbia county.
One person for Treasurer of Columbia county.
Three persons for Commissioners of Columbia county.
Three persons for Auditors of Columbia county.
I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:
Beaver township, at the public house of Potter Smith.
Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
East Berwick, at the little office of Jackson & Woodin in the borough of Berwick.
West Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Perfect.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of W A. Yetter.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of Mrs Thomas Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of I. D. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Knorr, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.
Montour township, at the public house of B. Laycock, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.
Orange township, at G. Heckman's hotel in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House, Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.
West Scott at the public house of F. C. Frederick, in Lightstreet.
East Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in Espy.
At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.
The inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.
The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."
And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes. JOHN MOURER,
Sept 26-tf Sheriff.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y



AGENCY OF
WILEY & RUSSELL'S
LABOR SAVING TOOLS
&
MACHINERY.
Head Quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies.
Israel Bitler-sender, Store & Ware rooms 128 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.
SCRANTON PA.
may 23-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESSS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

CATARRH Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from Hay Fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known. DUHAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Lee, Mass.
Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abates inflammation. Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied into the nostrils. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Sep 19-4 w

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 25-1y

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER
Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome
TONIC,
For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled invigorant. Cures
DYSPEPSIA,
Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,
DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.
Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU PAIBA
Kidney and Urinary Cure
Buchu-Paiba
Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Fleur," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists.
E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 8, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, -1"

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.
—:o:—
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

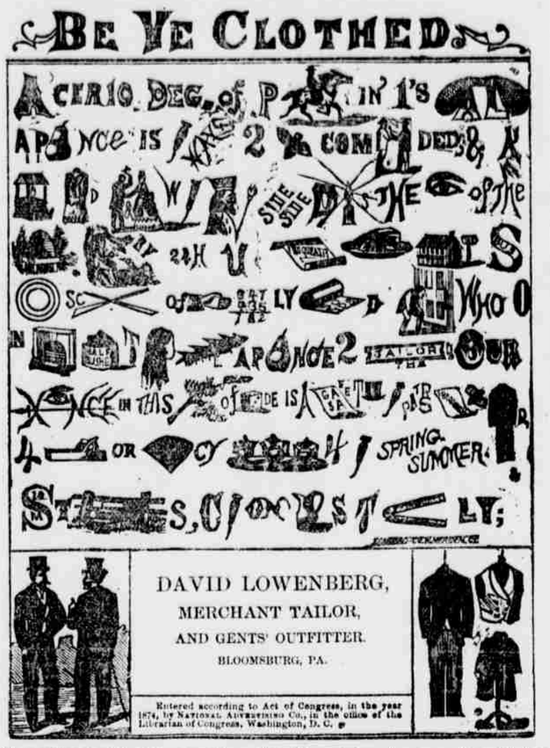
For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-1f

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer: to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
ON SHORT NOTICE
AT THIS OFFICE.

D. LOWENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Will present Three Handsome Prizes for the correct solution of this Rebus:
FIRST PRIZE.—One pair of Fine Bicycle Shirts.
SECOND PRIZE.—One Gossamer Coat.
THIRD PRIZE.—Scarf and Breast Pin.

BE YE CLOTHED.



DAVID LOWENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND GENTS' OUTFITTER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1884, by National Advertising Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

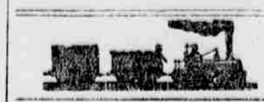
The answers to this Rebus must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Rebus," and returned to my store, where they will be numbered as received until December 1st, when the envelopes will be opened, and prizes awarded. Not more than one prize to be awarded in the same family.

J. SALTZER,
HEADQUARTERS
For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.
MAIN STREET, Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. CALIGNAN,
PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER.
SHEET METAL WORK
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO
SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.
In effect May 12th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.
9.45 a. m., 3rd Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all New Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.
2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and Passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.
9.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.
5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.
For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.
10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.
1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.
5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.
THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.
News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily, arriving at Sunbury 10.15.
Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.1 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia. Sleeper from Washington runs daily except Sunday.
SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.
(Daily except Sunday.)
Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.05 p. m.
Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.00 p. m.
Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.50 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.00 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.
Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.45 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.
CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 10 1884
TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.50 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11.50 a. m. 6.13 and 10.28 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6.36 11.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m
For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.
TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 2.00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.20 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6.30 11.15 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9.45 a.m. 4.05 p. m. and 6.10 p. m
Leave Sunbury 4.19 p. m.
" Lewisburg 4.50 p. m.
Passengers to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 15	....Scranton....	7 50	9 10	2 35
8 54	1 25	9 10	....Bellevue....	7 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 20	9 04	....Taylorville....	6 01	9 50	2 20
8 40	1 17	9 00	....Lackawanna....	6 09	9 57	2 26
8 33	1 05	8 59	....Pittston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	1 00	8 53	..West Pittston..	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 55	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 51	8 43	....Mallory....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 48	8 39	....Bennett....	6 36	10 20	3